

2005 01 32 67

Access DB# 178116

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: HARDEE Examiner #: _____ Date: 11/31/06
 Art Unit: 1751 Phone Number 30 21308 Serial Number: 101718, 368
 Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: 647 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: _____

Inventors (please provide full names): _____

Earliest Priority Filing Date: _____

For Sequence Searches Only Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.

Whatever you can find.
 Elected ethylac-vinyl acetate polymer,
 so please start there. Thanks

SCIENTIFIC REFERENCE BR
 Sci & Tech Inf. Ctr

JAN 31 REC'D

Pat. & T.M. Office

STAFF USE ONLY

	Type of Search	Vendors and cost where applicable
Searcher: <u>24</u>	NA Sequence (#) _____	STN <u>\$1136.30</u>
Searcher Phone #: _____	AA Sequence (#) _____	Dialog <u>\$309.23</u>
Searcher Location: _____	Structure (#) _____	Questel/Orbit _____
Date Searcher Picked Up: _____	Bibliographic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Dr. Link _____
Date Completed: <u>2/2/06</u>	Litigation _____	Lexis/Nexis _____
Searcher Prep & Review Time: <u>30</u>	Fulltext _____	Sequence Systems _____
Clerical Prep Time: <u>30</u>	Patent Family _____	WWW/Internet _____
Online Time: <u>446</u>	Other _____	Other (specify) _____



STIC Search Report

EIC 1700

STIC Database Tracking Number: 178116

TO: John Hardee
Location: REM 9A47
Art Unit : 1751
February 2, 2006

Case Serial Number: 10/718368

From: Les Henderson
Location: EIC 1700
REM 4B28 / 4A30
Phone: 571-272-2538

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Search Notes

I apologize for the weird bolding in the Dialog part of the search. I am using the BETA version of STN 8.0 to access Dialog. Either there is a problem with using that version with Dialog, or there is another glitch. Yesterday, somehow the old version of STN (6.0) and the beta version both got corrupted and parts of the old STN had to be downloaded again.

In any case, the search terms used in Dialog are not necessarily highlighted, whereas whole blocks of text are bolded that shouldn't be. Also, I think that the program has inserted the word "SET" into some of the words of the answers. I believe set is actually part of the control terms for the highlighting, which should be in the background of the program and not visible in the text that can be seen or printed. (I think the command is SET HI ON, & SET HI OFF).

13
16

2/20/03

*Dialog mostly fragments & towers.
Useless.*



STIC Search Results Feedback Form

EIC17000

Questions about the scope or the results of the search? Contact *the EIC searcher* or contact:

Kathleen Fuller, EIC 1700 Team Leader
571/272-2505 REMSEN 4B28

Voluntary Results Feedback Form

- I am an examiner in Workgroup: Example: 1713
➤ Relevant prior art **found**, search results used as follows:

- ☐ 102 rejection
- ☐ 103 rejection
- ☐ Cited as being of interest.
- ☐ Helped examiner better understand the invention.
- ☐ Helped examiner better understand the state of the art in their technology.

Types of relevant prior art found:

- ☐ Foreign Patent(s)
- ☐ Non-Patent Literature
(journal articles, conference proceedings, new product announcements etc.)

- Relevant prior art **not found**:

- ☐ Results verified the lack of relevant prior art (helped determine patentability).
- ☐ Results were not useful in determining patentability or understanding the invention.

Comments:

Drop off or send completed forms to EIC1700 REMSEN 4B28

Claims

Claim 1 (Original) A process for imparting an aesthetically-pleasing substantive fragrance to, and/or substantially removing a perceived malodour from one or more aqueous surfactant-containing composition-treated solid or semi-solid surfaces during treatment of said surfaces with one or more surfactant-containing compositions comprising the steps of:

- i. providing a plurality of polymer particles (a) having a volume average diameter of from about 0.01 microns up to about 1000 microns; (b) having a solid or viscoelastic infrastructure which is composed of a substance selected from the group consisting of an ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer containing from about 10% to about 90% vinyl acetate monomeric units, an ethylcellulose polymer, a polystyrene polymer and a polymethyl methacrylate polymer, said polymers having a number average molecular weight of from about 8000 to about 1×10^6 and (c) having a substantially solid or viscoelastic three-dimensional porous infrastructure surrounding a free volume;
- ii. providing a surface treatment quantity of an aqueous composition comprising from about 1% to about 25% by weight of at least one surfactant which aqueous composition is designed to be in contact with said surfaces over a treatment period of time in a surface treatment concentration and temperature;
- iii. providing treatment means for enabling treatment of said surfaces;
- iv. introducing (a) said aqueous composition; (b) said surfaces; and (c) said plurality of particles into said treatment means;

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- v. engaging said treatment means for a treatment period of time at a treatment temperature;
- vi. disengaging said treatment means;
- vii. removing said surfaces from said treatment means;
- viii. rinsing said surface; and
- ix. drying said surface

wherein fragrance components of fragrance compositions and malodour molecules are compatible with said polymers.

Claim 2 (Original) The process of claim 1 wherein each of the free volumes of each of the polymer particles provided is initially empty and, during storage or treatment of said surfaces, absorbs components from said aqueous surfactant-containing composition and effects deposition of said fragrance components onto said surfaces.

Claim 3 (Original) The process of claim 1 wherein each of the free volumes of each of the polymer particles provided is initially empty, and during treatment, encapsulates malodourous components from said surfaces.

Claims 4-8 (Canceled).

Claim 9 (Original) The process of claim 1 for imparting an aesthetically-pleasing substantive fragrance to and/or substantially eliminating a perceived malodour from aqueous surfactant-containing composition-treated fabrics, hair follicles, mammalian epidermis or solid surfaces during treatment of said fabrics, hair follicles, mammalian epidermis

or solid surfaces with surfactant-containing compositions comprising the steps of:

- i. providing a plurality of polymer particles (a) having a volume average diameter of from about 0.01 microns to about 1000 microns, (b) having a solid or viscoelastic infrastructure which is composed of a substance selected from the group consisting of an ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer containing from about 10% to about 90% vinyl acetate monomeric units, a polystyrene polymer, a polymethyl methacrylate polymer and an ethylcellulose polymer, each of said polymers having a number average molecular weight of from about 8000 to about 1×10^6 and (c) having a substantially solid or viscoelastic three-dimensional porous infrastructure having an internal free volume containing a liquid phase fragrance material removably entrapped in said infrastructure, contained in the interstices of said infrastructure and outwardly transportable from said infrastructure, each of the components of which fragrance material having a $C \log_{10} P$ in the range of from about 1 to about 7, the initial weight % of fragrance material contained in said plurality of polymer particles being from about 0.5% to about 50% by weight of the plurality of polymer particles, each of said fragrance components being compatible with said polymer;
- ii. providing a fabric, hair follicle, mammalian epidermis or solid surface treatment quantity of an aqueous composition comprising from about 1% to about 25% by weight of at least one surfactant which aqueous composition is designed to be in intimate treatment contact with, in the alternative, (a) at least one fabric article over a fabric treatment period of time in a fabric

- treatment concentration and temperature; or (b) at least one solid surface over a solid surface treatment period of time in a solid surface treatment concentration and temperature; or (c) at least one hair follicle over a hair follicle treatment period of time in a hair follicle treatment concentration and temperature or (d) a mammalian epidermis surface over a mammalian epidermis surface treatment period of time in a mammalian epidermis surface treatment concentration and temperature;
- iii. providing treatment means for enabling treatment of said fabrics, said hair follicles, said mammalian epidermis or said solid surfaces;
- iv. introducing (a) said aqueous composition; (b) said at least one fabric article, said at least one hair follicle, said at least one mammalian epidermis or said at least one solid surface; and (c) said plurality of polymer particles into said treatment means;
- v. engaging said treatment means for a treatment period of time at a treatment temperature;
- vi. disengaging said treatment means;
- vii. removing (a) said at least one fabric article or (b) said at least one solid surface or (c) said hair follicles or (d) said mammalian epidermis surface from said treatment means;
- viii. rinsing (a) said at least one fabric article or (b) said at least one solid surface or (c) said hair follicles or (d) said mammalian epidermis surface; and

ix. drying (a) said at least one fabric article or (b) said at least one solid surface or (c) said hair follicles or (d) said mammalian epidermis surface

wherein fragrance components and malodour molecules are compatible with said polymers.

Claim 10 (Original) The process of claim 9 wherein said treatment is a cleaning treatment.

Claim 11 (Original) The process of claim 10 wherein said polymer particle infrastructure is composed of an ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer.

Claim 12 (Original) The process of claim 9 wherein the treatment means is a laundry washing machine, and the process is for imparting an aesthetically-pleasing fragrance to and substantially removing a perceived malodour from aqueous surfactant-containing composition-treated fabrics.

Claim 13 (Original) The process of claim 12 wherein said polymer particle infrastructure is composed of an ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer.

Claim 14 (Original) The process of claim 9 operated according to the mathematical model system:

$$m_p \int_0^\theta \left(\frac{\partial C_p}{\partial \theta} \right)_{C_s, C_w} d\theta + m_w \int_0^\theta \left(\frac{\partial C_w}{\partial \theta} \right)_{C_p, C_s} d\theta + m_s \int_0^\theta \left(\frac{\partial C_s}{\partial \theta} \right)_{C_p, C_w} d\theta = C_T m_T \text{ for the fragrance}$$

composition; and

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (m_p C_{pi} + m_w C_{wi} + m_s C_{si}) = C_T m_T \text{ for "n" individual fragrance components wherein}$$

$1 \leq i \leq n$;

wherein θ represents time in hours;

wherein C_p represents the fragrance concentration in the polymer particle in grams/liter;

wherein $\frac{\partial C_p}{\partial \theta}$ represents the partial derivative of fragrance concentration in the polymer particle with respect to time, measures in grams/liter-hour;

wherein C_w represents the fragrance concentration in the water phase in grams/liter;

wherein $\frac{\partial C_w}{\partial \theta}$ represents the partial derivative of fragrance concentration in the water phase with respect to time measured in grams/liter-hour;

wherein C_s represents the fragrance concentration in the surfactant phase in grams/liter;

wherein $\frac{\partial C_s}{\partial \theta}$ represents the partial derivative of fragrance concentration in the surfactant phase with respect to time measured in grams/liter-hour;

wherein C_T represents the total concentration of fragrance in the system in grams/liter;

wherein m_p represents the mass of the polymer particles in grams;

wherein m_s represents the surfactant mass in grams;

wherein m_w represents the water mass in grams; and

wherein m_T represents the total system mass in grams with all terms being measured at a point in time, θ .

Claim 15 (Original) The process of claim 14 wherein in the mathematical model:

$$m_p \int_0^\theta \left(\frac{\partial C_p}{\partial \theta} \right)_{C_s, C_w} d\theta + m_w \int_0^\theta \left(\frac{\partial C_w}{\partial \theta} \right)_{C_p, C_s} d\theta + m_s \int_0^\theta \left(\frac{\partial C_s}{\partial \theta} \right)_{C_p, C_w} d\theta = C_T m_T$$

$C_p = -k_1 \ln(\theta+1) + k_2$ with $0.015 \geq k_1 \geq 0.03$ and $0.18 \geq k_2 \geq 0.22$;

$C_s = k_3 \ln(\theta+1) + k_4$
with $1.5 \times 10^{-3} \geq k_3 \geq 2.2 \times 10^{-3}$ and $1.2 \times 10^{-4} \geq k_4 \geq 2.0 \times 10^{-4}$; and

$C_w = k_5 \ln(\theta+1) + k_6$
with $1.5 \times 10^{-6} \geq k_5 \geq 3.0 \times 10^{-6}$ and $1.5 \times 10^{-7} \geq k_6 \geq 3.0 \times 10^{-7}$

Claim 16 (Original) The process of claim 9 wherein the plurality of polymer particles is produced by a process comprising the sequential steps of (a) blending polymer pellets with fragrance material for a period of time of from about 0.05 hours to about 20 hours; (b) extruding the resulting product at a temperature of from about 130°C to about 170°C to form an extrudate; (c) cooling the resulting extrudate to a temperature in the range of from about 15°C to about 40°C and (d) cryogrinding the resulting extrudate to form cryoground particles.

Claim 17 (Original) The process of claim 9 wherein the plurality of polymer particles is produced by a process comprising the sequential steps of (a) blending polymer pellets with silicon dioxide and fragrance material for a period of time of from about 0.05 hours to about 20 hours; (b) extruding the resulting product at a temperature of from about 130°C to about 170°C to form an extrudate; (c) cooling the resulting extrudate to a temperature in the range of from about 15°C to about 40°C and (d) cryogrinding the resulting extrudate to form cryoground particles.

Claim 18 (Original) The process of claim 9 wherein the plurality of polymer particles is produced by a process

comprising the sequential steps of (a) extruding polymer pellets with one or more foam forming agents to form a foamed extrudate; (b) cooling the resulting extrudate to form an extrudate tow; (c) particularizing the resulting tow to form microporous polymer particles; and (d) admixing the resulting particles with a fragrance composition, the components of which are compatible with the polymer.

Claims 19-49 (Canceled).

Claim 50 (Original) The process of claim 1 wherein at least a finite portion of the polymeric particles are polymethyl methacrylate polymer particles produced according to the process comprising the steps of:

- 2 (a) milling polymethyl methacrylate to provide polymethyl methacrylate particles having an average effective diameter in the range of from about 5 microns to about 100 millimeters; and
- (b) admixing the resulting milled particles with a plasticizing quantity of a plasticizing compound selected from the group consisting of lower alkanols and lower alkanones or greater than about 10% aqueous solutions thereof for a time period of from about 30 seconds to about 10 minutes thereby forming plasticized polymer particles.

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Claim 51 (Canceled).

6 Claim 52 (Original) The process of claim 50 wherein in the process for producing the polymethyl methacrylate polymer particle composition, the resulting plasticized polymer

particles are separated from the plasticizing compound, and the thus-separated particles are then admixed with a fragrance material which is compatible with the polymethyl methacrylate, whereby from about 0.5% to about 50% by weight of the filled particle of fragrance is absorbed into each of the free volumes of each of the polymer particles.

Claims 53-55 (Canceled).

Claim 56 (Original) The process of claim 52 wherein in the process for producing the particles, the plasticizing composition is an aqueous solution of ethanol.

Claims 57-58 (Canceled).

Claim 59 (Original) The process of claim 52 wherein in the process for producing the particles, the plasticizing composition is a 50% aqueous solution of ethanol.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:00:11 ON 01 FEB 2006)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 13:00:15 ON 01 FEB 2006
SET LINE 250
SET DETAIL OFF

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:00:20 ON 01 FEB 2006
SET LINE LOGIN
SET DETAIL LOGIN

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:03:25 ON 01 FEB 2006

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:16:14 ON 01 FEB 2006
E US20050113267/PN

L1 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON US20050113267/PN
D ALL
SEL RN

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:17:34 ON 01 FEB 2006

L2 4 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (24937-78-8/BI OR 9003-53-6/BI OR
9004-57-3/BI OR 9011-14-7/BI)
D SCAN

E 24937-78-8/CN

E 24937-78-8/RN

L3 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 24937-78-8/RN
D SCAN

L4 13973 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 108-05-4/CRN

L5 13674 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 74-85-1/CRN

L6 2018 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND L5

E 9011-14-7/RN

L7 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 9011-14-7/RN
D SCAN

D CN

E 80-62-6/CRN

L8 71568 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 80-62-6/CRN

E 9003-53-6/RN

L9 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 9003-53-6/RN

D SCAN

E 100-42-5/RN

L10 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 100-42-5/RN

D SCAN

L11 71910 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 100-42-5/CRN

D SCAN L10

E 9004-57-3/RN

L12 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 9004-57-3/RN

D SCAN

D CN

E 64-17-5/CRN

L13 7489 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON 64-17-5/CRN

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:23:37 ON 01 FEB 2006

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:24:33 ON 01 FEB 2006

L14 452330 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON SURFACT? OR BIOSURFACT? OR
HYDROTROP? OR DETERG? OR ABSTERG? OR (SURFACE(W)ACTIVE#
OR WETTING# OR FOAMING#) (A) (AGENT? OR ADDITIVE? OR
COMPOUND? OR COMPD# OR CMPD#) OR EMULSIFIER? OR
DISPERSANT? OR SOAP? OR SHAMPOO?

L15 3523 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON FABRIC(2A)SOFTEN?

L16 38073 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L3

L17 42394 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L6

L18 91090 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L4

L19 267816 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L5

L20 46462 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L18 AND L19

L21 453929 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 OR L15
 L22 2521 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 AND L16
 L23 2846 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 AND L17
 L24 3258 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 AND L20
 L25 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON FRAGANC? OR PERFUM? OR PARFUM? OR
 COLOGNE? OR ODOR? OR AROMA? OR SMELL? OR SCENT? OR
 OLFACT? OR ESSENCE? OR BOUQUET?
 L26 5463 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 (2A) (PLEAS? OR AGREEABL? OR
 NICE OR GOOD? OR BLISS? OR SWEET? OR DULCET?)
 L27 6201 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON MALODOR? OR MALODOUR? OR STINK? OR
 STENCH?
 L28 5701 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 (2A) (FOUL? OR BAD OR OFFEN? OR
 NASTY OR UNPLEAS?)
 L29 43 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L26 AND L16
 L30 48 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L26 AND L17
 L31 51 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L26 AND L20
 L32 51 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L29 OR L30 OR L31)
 L33 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND L32
 L34 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND L16
 L35 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND L17
 L36 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND L20
 L37 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L34 OR L35 OR L36)
 D SCAN
 L38 46462 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L16 OR L17 OR L20
 L39 3258 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L38 AND L21
 L40 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND L39
 L41 223 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L39 AND L25
 L42 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND L41
 L43 9 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L39 AND L27
 L44 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L39 AND L28
 L45 12 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L43 OR L44
 L46 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L45 AND L1
 D SCAN L45
 D L45 TI ALL
 D SCAN TI
 D SCAN TI L45
 D QUE STAT L45
 L47 3851 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (AIR OR FABRIC) (2A) FRESH?
 L48 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 AND L38 AND L47
 D SCAN
 D QUE
 E DETERGENT/CT
 E DETERGENTS/CT
 E FABRIC SOFTENER/CT
 L49 1301314 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON SOLID? OR SEMISOLID? OR SEMI (A) SOLI
 D?
 L50 84341 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON SURFAC? (2A) TREAT?
 L51 3085 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L49 (L) L50
 L52 338 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L51 AND L21
 L53 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND (L27 OR L28)
 L54 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND L53
 D SCAN L53
 L55 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PARTICL? OR MICROPARTICL? OR
 PARTICULAT? OR DUST? OR GRIT? OR GRAIN# OR GRANUL? OR
 POWDER? OR SOOT? OR SMUT? OR FINES# OR PRILL? OR
 FLAKE# OR PELLET? OR BB#
 D QUE L53
 L56 1812 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L50 AND L55 AND L21
 D QUE
 L57 11659 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L50 (L) L55
 L58 1245 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L57 AND L21
 D QUE
 L59 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L58 AND L37
 D SCAN
 L60 75091 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L55 (3A) (POLYM? OR HOMOPOLY? OR
 COPOLYM? OR (HOMO OR CO) (A) POLYM?)

L61 9062 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L60 AND L21
 L62 40991 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L49(3A)(POLYM? OR HOMOPOLY? OR
 COPOLYM? OR (HOMO OR CO)(A)POLYM?)
 L63 49706 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L61 OR L62
 L64 1643 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (V OR VOL OR VOLUM?)(2A)(AVE OR
 AVERAG?)(2A)(DIA OR DIAM OR DIAMETER? OR DIAMETRE? OR
 RADIUS OR RADII)
 D QUE L61
 D QUE L62
 D QUE L61
 L65 50 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L64 AND L63
 L66 728605 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON MICRON? OR MICROMET? OR MICRO(A)(ME
 TER? OR METRE?) OR M(A)(M OR METER? OR METRE?)
 L67 32 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 AND L66
 L68 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L67 AND L50
 D SCAN
 D QUE STAT
 D QUE STAT L67
 D SCAN
 D L67 1-32 KWIC
 D QUE L66
 L69 672822 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON MU#(A)(M OR METER? OR METRE?)
 L70 32 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L69 AND L65
 L71 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND L70
 D QUE L70
 L72 10891 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON FREE(A)(V OR VOL OR VOLUM?)
 L73 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L72 AND L70
 L74 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L72 AND L67
 L75 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L72 AND L65
 D SCAN
 L76 115 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L32 OR L45 OR L48 OR L53 OR L59 OR
 L65 OR L67 OR L68 OR L70 OR L75
 L77 113354 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON DETERG?/SC,SX
 L78 10 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L77 AND L76
 L79 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND L78
 L80 105 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L76 NOT L78
 L81 36242 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON VISCOELAS? OR VISCO(A)ELAST?
 D 1-3 KWIC
 L82 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L80 AND L81
 D SCAN
 L83 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L76 AND L81
 L84 11 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L78 OR L79 OR L83
 L85 39 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L80 AND SURFAC?
 E SURFACTANTS/CT
 E E3+ALL
 E SURFACTANT?/CT
 L86 118668 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON SURFACTANT?/CT
 L87 10 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L86 AND L80
 L88 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON INHIBIT? OR HINDER? OR IMPED? OR
 ARREST? OR REDUC? OR REDN# OR RESIST? OR SUPPRESS? OR
 RETARD? OR PROHIBIT? OR PREVENT? OR BLOCK? OR ELIMINAT?
 OR LESS? OR ABAT? OR DEPRESS? OR DIMINISH? OR
 CURTAIL? OR ABSEN? OR REMOV?
 L89 3333 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L88(3A)(L27 OR L28)
 L90 61 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L89 AND L86 AND (L77 OR L21)
 D QUE
 L91 20 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L90 AND AQUEOUS?
 L92 40 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L91 OR L87 OR L84
 D QUE L32
 L93 9 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L92 AND L38
 L94 67 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L76 AND L38
 L95 6 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L94 AND L77
 L96 40 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L92 OR L93 OR L95
 L97 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L15 AND L76
 L98 40 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L96 OR L97
 D QUE L70

D QUE L65
 L99 64132 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L7
 L100 143773 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L8
 L101 23 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L76 AND (L99 OR L100)
 L102 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L90 AND (L99 OR L100)
 L103 58 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L98 OR L101 OR L102
 L104 108479 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L9
 L105 61942 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L10
 L106 280201 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L11
 L107 416802 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L104 OR L105 OR L106) OR ?STYRENE

L108 49 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L107 AND L76
 L109 6 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L108 AND L77
 L110 16 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L108 AND AQUEOUS?
 L111 10026 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L12
 L112 32484 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L13
 OR L111 OR L112
 L114 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L113 AND L76
 L115 11 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L113 AND L89
 L116 2590 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L113 AND L21

D QUE L38
 D QUE
 L117 4 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L116 AND L89
 L118 20 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L116 AND L81
 D QUE
 L119 2602 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L113 AND (L21 OR L47)
 L120 480 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L119 AND L77
 L121 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L120 AND L52
 L122 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L113 AND L52
 L123 13 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L113 AND L51
 L124 85 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L103 OR L109 OR L110 OR L114 OR
 L115 OR L117 OR (L121 OR L122 OR L123)
 L125 21 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L124 AND L77
 L126 64 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L124 AND (L21 OR L52 OR L65)
 L127 64 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L125 OR L126
 L128 59 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L127 AND (L21 OR L47)
 L129 10 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L128 AND L38
 D 1-10 KWIC
 L130 49 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L128 NOT L129
 L131 16 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L130 AND (L99 OR L100)
 L132 22 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L130 AND L107
 L133 4 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L130 AND L113
 L134 39 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L129 OR L131 OR L132 OR L133
 L135 29 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L134 NOT L129
 L136 20 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L128 NOT L134

=> => d que stat l129

L1 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON US20050113267/PN
 L3 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 24937-78-8/RN
 L4 13973 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 108-05-4/CRN
 L5 13674 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 74-85-1/CRN
 L6 2018 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND L5
 L7 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 9011-14-7/RN
 L8 71568 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 80-62-6/CRN
 L9 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 9003-53-6/RN
 L10 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 100-42-5/RN
 L11 71910 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 100-42-5/CRN
 L12 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 9004-57-3/RN
 L13 7489 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 64-17-5/CRN
 L14 452330 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SURFACT? OR BIOSURFACT
 ? OR HYDROTROP? OR DETERG? OR ABSTERG? OR (SURFACE(W)AC
 TIVE# OR WETTING# OR FOAMING#) (A) (AGENT? OR ADDITIVE?
 OR COMPOUND? OR COMPD# OR CMPD#) OR EMULSIFIER? OR
 DISPERSANT? OR SOAP? OR SHAMPOO?
 L15 3523 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON FABRIC(2A) SOFTEN?

L16 38073 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L3
 L17 42394 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L6
 L18 91090 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L4
 L19 267816 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L5
 L20 46462 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L18 AND L19
 L21 453929 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 OR L15
 L25 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON FRAGANC? OR PERFUM? OR PARFUM? OR
 COLOGNE? OR ODOR? OR AROMA? OR SMELL? OR SCENT? OR OLFA
 CT? OR ESSENCE? OR BOUQUET?
 L26 5463 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L25(2A) (PLEAS? OR
 AGREEABL? OR NICE OR GOOD? OR BLISS? OR SWEET? OR
 DULCET?)
 L27 6201 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON MALODOR? OR MALODOUR?
 OR STINK? OR STENCH?
 L28 5701 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L25(2A) (FOUL? OR BAD
 OR OFFEN? OR NASTY OR UNPLEAS?)
 L29 43 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L26 AND L16
 L30 48 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L26 AND L17
 L31 51 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L26 AND L20
 L32 51 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L29 OR L30 OR L31)
 L34 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND L16
 L35 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND L17
 L36 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND L20
 L37 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L34 OR L35 OR L36)
 L38 46462 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L16 OR L17 OR L20
 L39 3258 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L38 AND L21
 L43 9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L39 AND L27
 L44 3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L39 AND L28
 L45 12 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L43 OR L44
 L47 3851 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (AIR OR FABRIC) (2A) FRE
 SH?
 L48 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 AND L38 AND L47
 L49 1301314 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SOLID? OR SEMISOLID?
 OR SEMI (A) SOLID?
 L50 84341 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SURFAC? (2A) TREAT?
 L51 3085 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L49(L) L50
 L52 338 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L51 AND L21
 L53 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND (L27 OR L28)
 L55 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PARTICL? OR MICROPARTICL? OR PARTI
 CULAT? OR DUST? OR GRIT? OR GRAIN# OR GRANUL? OR POWDER
 ? OR SOOT? OR SMUT? OR FINES# OR PRILL? OR FLAKE# OR PE
 LLET? OR BB#
 L57 11659 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L50(L) L55
 L58 1245 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L57 AND L21
 L59 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L58 AND L37
 L60 75091 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L55(3A) (POLYM? OR
 HOMOPOLY? OR COPOLYM? OR (HOMO OR CO) (A) POLYM?)
 L61 9062 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L60 AND L21
 L62 40991 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L49(3A) (POLYM? OR
 HOMOPOLY? OR COPOLYM? OR (HOMO OR CO) (A) POLYM?)
 L63 49706 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L61 OR L62
 L64 1643 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (V OR VOL OR VOLUM?) (2
 A) (AVE OR AVERAG?) (2A) (DIA OR DIAM OR DIAMETER? OR
 DIAMETRE? OR RADIUS OR RADII)
 L65 50 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L64 AND L63
 L66 728605 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON MICRON? OR MICROMET?
 OR MICRO(A) (METER? OR METRE?) OR M(A) (M OR METER?
 OR METRE?)
 L67 32 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 AND L66
 L68 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L67 AND L50
 L69 672822 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON MU#(A) (M OR METER? OR
 METRE?)
 L70 32 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L69 AND L65
 L72 10891 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON FREE(A) (V OR VOL OR
 VOLUM?)
 L75 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L72 AND L65

L76 115 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L32 OR L45 OR L48 OR
 L53 OR L59 OR L65 OR L67 OR L68 OR L70 OR L75
 L77 113354 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON DETERG?/SC,SX
 L78 10 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L77 AND L76
 L79 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND L78
 L80 105 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L76 NOT L78
 L81 36242 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON VISCOELAS? OR
 VISCO(A)ELAST?
 L83 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L76 AND L81
 L84 11 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L78 OR L79 OR L83
 L86 118668 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SURFACTANT?/CT
 L87 10 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L86 AND L80
 L88 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON INHIBIT? OR HINDER? OR IMPED? OR A
 RREST? OR REDUC? OR REDN# OR RESIST? OR SUPPRESS? OR RE
 TARD? OR PROHIBIT? OR PREVENT? OR BLOCK? OR ELIMINAT? O
 R LESS? OR ABAT? OR DEPRESS? OR DIMINISH? OR CURTAIL? O
 R ABSEN? OR REMOV?
 L89 3333 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L88 (3A) (L27 OR L28)
 L90 61 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L89 AND L86 AND (L77
 OR L21)
 L91 20 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L90 AND AQUEOUS?
 L92 40 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L91 OR L87 OR L84
 L93 9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L92 AND L38
 L94 67 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L76 AND L38
 L95 6 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L94 AND L77
 L96 40 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L92 OR L93 OR L95
 L97 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L15 AND L76
 L98 40 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L96 OR L97
 L99 64132 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L7
 L100 143773 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L8
 L101 23 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L76 AND (L99 OR L100)
 L102 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L90 AND (L99 OR L100)
 L103 58 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L98 OR L101 OR L102
 L104 108479 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L9
 L105 61942 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L10
 L106 280201 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L11
 L107 416802 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L104 OR L105 OR
 L106) OR ?STYRENE
 L108 49 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L107 AND L76
 L109 6 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L108 AND L77
 L110 16 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L108 AND AQUEOUS?
 L111 10026 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L12
 L112 32484 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L13
 L113 36584 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ETHYL(A)CELLULOSE OR
 ETHYLCELLULOSE OR L111 OR L112
 L114 3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L113 AND L76
 L115 11 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L113 AND L89
 L116 2590 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L113 AND L21
 L117 4 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L116 AND L89
 L119 2602 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L113 AND (L21 OR L47)
 L120 480 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L119 AND L77
 L121 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L120 AND L52
 L122 3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L113 AND L52
 L123 13 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L113 AND L51
 L124 85 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L103 OR L109 OR L110
 OR L114 OR L115 OR L117 OR (L121 OR L122 OR L123)
 L125 21 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L124 AND L77
 L126 64 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L124 AND (L21 OR L52
 OR L65)
 L127 64 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L125 OR L126
 L128 59 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L127 AND (L21 OR L47)
 L129 10 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L128 AND L38

=> d 1129 1-10 ibib abs hitstr hitind

L129 ANSWER 1 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1292027 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:8420
TITLE: Packaging containers for **detergent**
INVENTOR(S): Hardy, Gillian Margaret; Haward, Mark Timothy;
Mariani, Manuel
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 7 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 2005272624	A1	20051208	US 2005-147010	2005 0607
EP 1605037	A1	20051214	EP 2004-253406	2004 0608
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				
WO 2005123895	A1	20051229	WO 2005-US19994	2005 0607
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2004-253406 A				2004 0608

AB A **detergent** pack comprises a combination of a **malodor**-generating water-soluble cleaning pouch, comprising a liquid composition and an enveloping film material, and a packaging container therefor wherein: (a) the liquid composition comprises a first perfume; and (b) the packaging container comprises a hot melt adhesive adhered to an internal wall thereof, the hot melt comprising an aldehyde-comprising perfume. There is also provided a method of preventing or reducing **malodor** in the interior of a packaging container containing a **malodor**-generating water-soluble pouch.

IT 24937-78-8, Elvax 250

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(packaging containers for **detergent**)

RN 24937-78-8 HCAPLUS

CN Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with ethene (9CI) (CA INDEX
NAME)

CM 1

CRN 108-05-4
CMF C4 H6 O2 $\text{AcO}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$

CM 2

CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4 $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$

IC ICM C11D017-00
INCL 510296000
CC 46-4 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
ST packaging container **detergent**
IT Alcohols, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(C12-15, ethoxylated propoxylated; packaging containers for **detergent**)
IT Perfumes
(aldehyde-based; packaging containers for **detergent**)
IT Adhesives
(hot-melt; packaging containers for **detergent**)
IT Packaging materials
Perfumes
(packaging containers for **detergent**)
IT **Detergents**
(packs; packaging containers for **detergent**)
IT 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(enveloping film; packaging containers for **detergent**)
IT 497-19-8, Sodium carbonate, uses 1344-09-8, Sodium Silicate
2809-21-4, Ethane 1-hydroxy-1,1-diphosphonic acid 3332-27-2,
Tetradecyl dimethyl amine oxide 7758-29-4, Sodium
tripolyphosphate 9000-90-2, Termamyl 15630-89-4, Sodium
percarbonate **24937-78-8**, Elvax 250 25265-71-8,
Dipropylene glycol 851771-51-2, Foralyn 5020F
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(packaging containers for **detergent**)

L129 ANSWER 2 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:447085 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:483887

TITLE: **Polymer particulate**
fragrance deposition on surfaces and
malodour elimination from
surfacesINVENTOR(S): Popplewell, Michael; Zhen, Yueqian; Bryant,
Cory Michael; Pluyter, Johan Gerwin Lodewijk
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): International Flavors & Fragrances Inc., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 43 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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EP 1533365      A1      20050525      EP 2004-257170
                                           2004
                                           1119
      R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE,
          MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ,
          EE, HU, PL, SK, HR, IS, YU
US 2005113267    A1      20050526      US 2003-718368
                                           2003
                                           1120
                                           <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:      US 2003-718368      A
                                           2003
                                           1120

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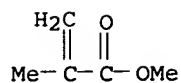
AB A process for imparting an aesthetically-pleasing substantive fragrance to, and/or substantially removing a perceived malodour from one or more aqueous surfactant-containing composition treated solid or semi-solid surfaces during treatment of said surfaces with one or more surfactant-containing compns., comprises the steps of: i. providing a plurality of polymer particles (a) having a vol . average diameter of from about 0.01 μ up to about 1000 μ ; (b) having a solid or viscoelastic infrastructure which is composed of a substance selected from the group consisting of an ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer containing from about 10% to about 90% vinyl acetate monomeric units, an ethylcellulose polymer, a polystyrene polymer and a polymethyl methacrylate polymer, said polymers having a number average mol. weight of from about 8000 to about 1 x 10⁶ and (c) having a substantially solid or viscoelastic three-dimensional porous infrastructure surrounding a free volume; ii. providing a surface treatment quantity of an aqueous composition comprising from about 1% to about 25% by weight of at least one surfactant which aqueous composition is designed to be in contact with said surfaces over a treatment period of time in a surface treatment concentration and temperature The process further includes the steps of: iii. providing treatment means for enabling treatment of said surfaces; iv. introducing (a) said aqueous composition; (b) said surfaces; and (c) said plurality of particles into said treatment means; v. engaging said treatment means for a treatment period of time at a treatment temperature; vi. disengaging said treatment means; vii. removing said surfaces from said treatment means; viii. rinsing said surface; and ix. drying said surface wherein fragrance components of fragrance compns. and malodour mols. are compatible with said polymers.

IT 9011-14-7, Polymethyl methacrylate
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (ELVACITE 2041; polymer particulate
 fragrance deposition on surfaces and malodour
 elimination from surfaces)

RN 9011-14-7 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 80-62-6
 CMF C5 H8 O2



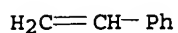
IT 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9004-57-3,
Ethylcellulose 24937-78-8, Ethylene-vinyl
acetate copolymer
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polymer particulate fragrance deposition
on surfaces and malodour elimination from
surfaces)

RN 9003-53-6 HCAPLUS
CN Benzene, ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 100-42-5

CMF C8 H8



RN 9004-57-3 HCAPLUS
CN Cellulose, ethyl ether (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 9004-34-6

CMF Unspecified

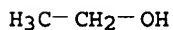
CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 64-17-5

CMF C2 H6 O

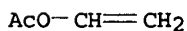


RN 24937-78-8 HCAPLUS
CN Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with ethene (9CI) (CA INDEX
NAME)

CM 1

CRN 108-05-4

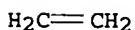
CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 2

CRN 74-85-1

CMF C2 H4



IC ICM C11D003-50
ICS C11D003-37; C11D003-22; C11D017-00; A61K007-46
CC 46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
Section cross-reference(s): 62
ST porous **polymer particle** fragrance carrier;
ethylene vinyl acetate **copolymer porous particle**
fabric softener
IT **Detergents**
(laundry, granular; **polymer**
particulate fragrance deposition on surfaces and
malodour elimination from surfaces)
IT **Fabric softeners**
Shampoos
(**polymer particulate** fragrance deposition
on surfaces and **malodour elimination** from
surfaces)
IT 9011-14-7, Polymethyl methacrylate
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(ELVACITE 2041; **polymer particulate**
fragrance deposition on surfaces and **malodour**
elimination from surfaces)
IT 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9004-57-3,
Ethylcellulose 24937-78-8, Ethylene-vinyl
acetate **copolymer**
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(**polymer particulate** fragrance deposition
on surfaces and **malodour elimination** from
surfaces)
REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE
IN THE RE FORMAT

L129 ANSWER 3 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:328856 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:341165
TITLE: Odorant-containing solid cleaning agent
INVENTOR(S): Wrede, Wolfgang
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Symrise G.m.b.H. & Co. K.-G., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 5 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 10247289	A1	20040422	DE 2002-10247289	2002 1010
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				2002 1010

AB Microporous, H2O-insol. polymer particles containing odorants are useful as additives in solid **detergents**, especially in dishwashing rinses for improving odor of dishwashing machine interior after the machine is opened upon completion of the washing cycle. For example, adding 10 g citrus oil to 10 g porous polypropylene particles (Accurel MP 1003) and stirring the mixture for several hours gave particles floatable on H2O surface. Adding 160 mg of the above particles to 40 g of a com. dishwashing **detergent powder** and testing the **detergent** in a com. dishwasher gave a dishwashing liquor having **pleasant**

citrus-like odor.

IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 24937-78-8,
Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(porous particles; odorant-containing polymer particles as
additives for granular dishwashing **detergents**)

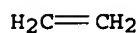
RN 9002-88-4 HCAPLUS

CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 74-85-1

CMF C2 H4



RN 24937-78-8 HCAPLUS

CN Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with ethene (9CI) (CA INDEX
NAME)

CM 1

CRN 108-05-4

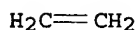
CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 2

CRN 74-85-1

CMF C2 H4



IC ICM C11D003-50
ICS C11D003-37

CC 46-6 (Surface Active Agents and **Detergents**)

ST polymer porous particle odor carrier machine dishwashing
detergent; polypropylene porous particle odor carrier
machine dishwashing **detergent**; citrus oil porous
polypropylene particle blend machine dishwashing **detergent**

IT Essential oils
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered
material use); USES (Uses)
(citrus; odorant-containing polymer particles as additives for
granular dishwashing **detergents**)

IT **Detergents**
(dishwashing, granular; odorant-containing polymer particles as
additives for granular dishwashing **detergents**)

IT Odor and Odorous substances
(odorant-containing polymer particles as additives for granular
dishwashing **detergents**)

IT Polyamides, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(porous particles; odorant-containing polymer particles as
additives for granular dishwashing **detergents**)

IT 9003-07-0, Accurel MP 1003
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(porous particles, Accurel MP 1003; odorant-containing polymer

particles as additives for granular dishwashing
detergents)

IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 24937-78-8,

Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(porous particles; odorant-containing polymer particles as
additives for granular dishwashing detergents)

L129 ANSWER 4 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:856014 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:338812

TITLE: Compositions comprising a dispersant
and microcapsules containing an active
material

INVENTOR(S): Uchiyama, Hirotaka; Cetti, Jonathan Robert;
Alonso, Mario; Montezinos, David Lee; Cobb,
Daniel Scott

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2003089561	A2	20031030	WO 2003-US11531	2003 0416
WO 2003089561	A3	20040205		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
US 2003216488	A1	20031120	US 2003-405678	2003 0402
CA 2479193	AA	20031030	CA 2003-2479193	2003 0416
EP 1495102	A2	20050112	EP 2003-718397	2003 0416
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK			
JP 2005523093	T2	20050804	JP 2003-586272	2003 0416
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-373439P	P 2002 0418

WO 2003-US11531 W

2003
0416

AB Compns. for providing controlled-release of an active material comprise a **dispersant** and microcapsules containing the active material. The compns. contain the **dispersant** and/or microcapsules at relatively low levels to avoid neg. impacting the surfaces treated with the compns. The active material is preferably a perfume and the composition provides a controlled-release scent, along with controlling **malodor** when the compns. further comprise optional odor control agent. Methods of providing a controlled-release of an active material on a surface comprise the step of contacting the surface with a composition comprising a **dispersant** and microcapsules containing an active material. Thus, a composition comprised polyoxymethylene urea microcapsule containing active material 0.1, acrylic polymer 0.35, diethylene glycol 0.1, polyoxyalkylene modified polydimethylsiloxane 0.1, perfume 0.1, hydroxypropyl β -cyclodextrin 1.1, and ethanol 3%, and water.

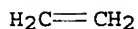
IT 9002-88-4 9003-53-6, Polystyrene
9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose
24937-78-8, Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(microcapsule; compns. comprising **dispersants** and microcapsules containing active materials)

RN 9002-88-4 HCAPLUS
CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 74-85-1

CMF C2 H4

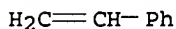


RN 9003-53-6 HCAPLUS
CN Benzene, ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 100-42-5

CMF C8 H8



RN 9004-57-3 HCAPLUS
CN Cellulose, ethyl ether (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 9004-34-6

CMF Unspecified

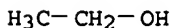
CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 64-17-5

CMF C2 H6 O



RN 24937-78-8 HCAPLUS
CN Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with ethene (9CI) (CA INDEX
NAME)
CM 1
CRN 108-05-4
CMF C4 H6 O2

AcO-CH=CH₂

CM 2
CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4

H₂C=CH₂

IC ICM C11D017-00
ICS C11D003-22; C11D003-50; C11D003-00; D06M013-00; A61L009-01
CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
Section cross-reference(s): 40, 46
ST compn **dispersant** microcapsules contg active material;
polyoxymethylene urea microcapsule acrylic polymer compn
IT Waxes
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(animal, microcapsule; compns. comprising **dispersants**
and microcapsules containing active materials)
IT Aerosols
Dispersing agents
Microcapsules
(compns. comprising **dispersants** and microcapsules
containing active materials)
IT **Detergents**
Textiles
(compns. comprising **dispersants** and microcapsules
containing active materials for)
IT Acrylic polymers, uses
Clays, uses
Polysaccharides, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(**dispersants**; compns. comprising **dispersants**
and microcapsules containing active materials)
IT Aminoplasts
Paraffin waxes, uses
Phenolic resins, uses
Polyamides, uses
Polyesters, uses
Zeins
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(microcapsule; compns. comprising **dispersants** and
microcapsules containing active materials)
IT Gelatins, uses
Polyurethanes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(microcapsules; compns. comprising **dispersants** and
microcapsules containing active materials)
IT Epoxides
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polymers, microcapsule; compns. comprising **dispersants**

- and microcapsules containing active materials)
- IT Polyureas
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyoxyalkylene-, microcapsules; compns. comprising
dispersants and microcapsules containing active materials
for)
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyurea-, microcapsules; compns. comprising
dispersants and microcapsules containing active materials
for)
- IT Waxes
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(vegetable, microcapsule; compns. comprising
dispersants and microcapsules containing active materials)
- IT 75-35-4D, polymers
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(Saran, microcapsule; compns. comprising **dispersants**
and microcapsules containing active materials)
- IT 7631-86-9, Fumed silica, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(colloidal, **dispersant**; compns. comprising
dispersants and microcapsules containing active materials)
- IT 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-69-5, Pectin 9005-32-7, Alginic acid
9036-66-2, Arabinogalactan 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 71010-52-1,
Gellan gum 303154-44-1, Alcogum SL 511
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(**dispersant**; compns. comprising **dispersants**
and microcapsules containing active materials)
- IT 57-13-6D, Urea, polyoxyalkylene derivs. 108-78-1D, Melamine,
polyoxyalkylene derivs. 9002-81-7D, Polyoxymethylene, amine
modified 9002-83-9, Polychlorotrifluoroethylene
9002-88-4 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-08-1,
Melamine-formaldehyde copolymer 9003-35-4, Phenol-formaldehyde
copolymer 9003-39-8, Polyvinyl pyrrolidone 9003-53-6,
Polystyrene 9004-35-7, Cellulose acetate 9004-36-8,
Cellulose acetate butyrate 9004-57-3, **Ethyl**
cellulose 9004-70-0, Cellulose nitrate 9011-05-6,
Urea-formaldehyde copolymer 24937-78-8, Ethylene-vinyl
acetate copolymer
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(microcapsule; compns. comprising **dispersants** and
microcapsules containing active materials)

L129 ANSWER 5 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:855838 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:339307

TITLE: **Malodor**-controlling compositions
comprising odor control agents and
microcapsules containing active material

INVENTOR(S): Uchiyama, Hirotaka; Cetti, Jonathan Robert;
Alonso, Mario; Montezinos, David Lee; Cobb,
Daniel Scott

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	
WO 2003089019	A1	20031030	WO 2003-US11530	2003

0416

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2003215417 A1 20031120 US 2003-405455

2003
0402

CA 2479192 AA 20031030 CA 2003-2479192

2003
0416

EP 1496949 A1 20050119 EP 2003-746988

2003
0416

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK

JP 2005523078 T2 20050804 JP 2003-585770

2003
0416

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2002-373718P P

2002
0418

WO 2003-US11530 W

2003
0416

AB H₂O-based **malodor**-controlling compns. comprise microcapsules containing an active material, preferably perfume, and/or an optional odor control agent, an odor control agent outside of the microcapsules, and an **aqueous** carrier. The composition provides a controlled-release scent, along with controlling **malodor**. Methods of **reducing** or **removing malodor** from a surface having **malodor** comprise the step of contacting the surface with a **malodor**-controlling composition comprising microcapsules containing an active material and an odor control agent. A typical microcapsule contained gelatin 0.05, polyoxyalkylene-modified poly(dimethylsiloxane) 0.1, ethoxylated hydrogenated castor oil 0.2, didecyldimethylammonium chloride 0.125, perfume 0.010, methylated β -cyclodextrin 1.00, EtOH 5.00, acrylate/aminoacrylate copolymer (unspecified) 0.25, citric acid 0.2 parts and H₂O balance.

IT 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9004-57-3,

Ethyl cellulose 24937-78-8,

Ethylene-Vinyl acetate copolymer

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(microcapsules; **malodor**-controlling compns.

comprising odor control agents and microcapsules containing active material)

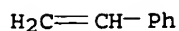
RN 9003-53-6 HCAPLUS

CN Benzene, ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 100-42-5

CMF C8 H8



RN 9004-57-3 HCAPLUS
CN Cellulose, ethyl ether (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

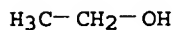
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CRN 9004-34-6
CMF Unspecified
CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

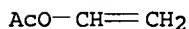
CRN 64-17-5
CMF C2 H6 O



RN 24937-78-8 HCAPLUS
CN Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with ethene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 108-05-4
CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 2

CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4

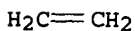


IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(wax, microcapsules; **malodor**-controlling compns.
comprising odor control agents and microcapsules containing active
material)

RN 9002-88-4 HCAPLUS
CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4



IC ICM A61L009-01

- ICS A61L009-012; A61L009-014; A61L009-14; A61L015-46; C11D003-50;
D06M013-00; D06M023-12
- CC 46-6 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
Section cross-reference(s): 40
- IT Creaseproofing
(agents, microencapsulated; **malodor**-controlling
compns. comprising odor control agents and microcapsules containing
active material)
- IT Waxes
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(animal, microcapsules; **malodor**-controlling compns.
comprising odor control agents and microcapsules containing active
material)
- IT Detergents
(cleaning compns., hard surface cleaners, microencapsulated;
malodor-controlling compns. comprising odor control
agents and microcapsules containing active material)
- IT Cosmetics
Hair preparations
(conditioners, microencapsulated; **malodor**-controlling
compns. comprising odor control agents and microcapsules containing
active material)
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(di-Me polysiloxane-, microencapsulated; **malodor**
-controlling compns. comprising odor control agents and
microcapsules containing active material)
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(di-Me, Me hydrogen polysiloxane-, microencapsulated, Silwet L
7600; **malodor**-controlling compns. comprising odor
control agents and microcapsules containing active material)
- IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(di-Me, Me hydrogen, polyoxyalkylene-, microencapsulated,
Silwet L 7600; **malodor**-controlling compns. comprising
odor control agents and microcapsules containing active material)
- IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(di-Me, polyoxyalkylene-, microencapsulated; **malodor**
-controlling compns. comprising odor control agents and
microcapsules containing active material)
- IT Castor oil
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(hydrogenated, ethoxylated, microencapsulated; **malodor**
-controlling compns. comprising odor control agents and
microcapsules containing active material)
- IT Deodorants
Microcapsules
(**malodor**-controlling compns. comprising odor control
agents and microcapsules containing active material)
- IT Acrylic polymers, uses
Aminoplasts
Epoxy resins, uses
Gelatin, uses
Paraffin waxes, uses
Phenolic resins, uses
Polyamides, uses
Polyurethanes, uses
Zeins
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(microcapsules; **malodor**-controlling compns.
comprising odor control agents and microcapsules containing active
material)
- IT Hydrocarbon waxes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

- (microcryst., microcapsules; **malodor**-controlling compns. comprising odor control agents and microcapsules containing active material)
- IT Antimicrobial agents
 Antistatic agents
Fabric softeners
 Fireproofing agents
 Flavoring materials
 Fluorescent brighteners
 Fungicides
 Insect repellents
 Perfumes
 Repellents
 UV stabilizers
 (microencapsulated; **malodor**-controlling compns. comprising odor control agents and microcapsules containing active material)
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (reaction products with hydrogenated castor oil, microencapsulated; **malodor**-controlling compns. comprising odor control agents and microcapsules containing active material)
- IT Repellents
 (rodent, microencapsulated; **malodor**-controlling compns. comprising odor control agents and microcapsules containing active material)
- IT Waxes
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (vegetable, microcapsules; **malodor**-controlling compns. comprising odor control agents and microcapsules containing active material)
- IT Clays, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (water-swellaable, microencapsulated; **malodor**-controlling compns. comprising odor control agents and microcapsules containing active material)
- IT 7631-86-9, Silica, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (fumed, microencapsulated; **malodor**-controlling compns. comprising odor control agents and microcapsules containing active material)
- IT 75-35-4D, polymers
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (microcapsules, Saran; **malodor**-controlling compns. comprising odor control agents and microcapsules containing active material)
- IT 9002-83-9, Poly(chlorotrifluoroethylene) 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9003-08-1, Formaldehyde-Melamine resin 9003-35-4, Formaldehyde-Phenol resin 9003-39-8, Poly(vinylpyrrolidone) 9003-53-6, **Polystyrene** 9004-35-7, Cellulose acetate 9004-36-8, Cellulose acetate butyrate 9004-57-3, **Ethyl cellulose** 9004-70-0, Cellulose nitrate 9011-05-6, Formaldehyde-Urea resin 24937-78-8, Ethylene-Vinyl acetate copolymer
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (microcapsules; **malodor**-controlling compns. comprising odor control agents and microcapsules containing active material)
- IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, uses 111-46-6, Diethylene glycol, uses 7173-51-5, Bardac 2250 7585-39-9D, β -Cyclodextrin, hydroxypropyl derivs. 71010-52-1, Gellan gum 615564-27-7, Cremophor CO 60 615564-62-0, Alcogum L 511
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (microencapsulated; **malodor**-controlling compns. comprising odor control agents and microcapsules containing active material)

material)
 IT 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (reaction products with hydrogenated castor oil,
 microencapsulated; **malodor**-controlling compns.
 comprising odor control agents and microcapsules containing active
 material)
 IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (wax, microcapsules; **malodor**-controlling compns.
 comprising odor control agents and microcapsules containing active
 material)

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
 FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE
 IN THE RE FORMAT

L129 ANSWER 6 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:608628 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:213254

TITLE: Layer materials treated with
surfactant-modified hydrophobic odor
 control agents

INVENTOR(S): Liu, Yuelong; Quincy, Roger Bradshaw, III;
 Woltman, Garry Roland

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2000050099	A1	20000831	WO 2000-US4728	
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2000
0224

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 HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK,
 LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ,
 PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT,
 TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD,
 RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH,
 CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT,
 SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN,
 TD, TG

US 6479150	B1	20021112	US 1999-472934	
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1999
1228

EP 1154805	A1	20011121	EP 2000-908784	
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2000
0224

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE,
 MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

BR 2000008455	A	20020129	BR 2000-8455	
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2000
0224

JP 2002537071	T2	20021105	JP 2000-600709	
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2000
0224

AU 764373	B2	20030814	AU 2000-30062	
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2000
0224

ZA 2001006208 A 20021126 ZA 2001-6208

2001
0727

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1999-121737P

P

1999
0226

US 1999-472934

A

1999
1228

WO 2000-US4728

W

2000
0224

AB A treated layer material has at least one hydrophilic, odor-absorbing surface which is wettable to aqueous liqs. and capable of controlling a wide variety of **malodors**. The layer material is treated with a hydrophilic **surfactant** -modified odor control agent prepared by mixing or chemical reacting a hydrophobic odor control agent with a **surfactant** or **surfactant** producing compound Preferred hydrophobic compds. comprise aromatic compds. such as hexachlorophene, Calixarene derivs. or alkylmodified cyclophanes. The layer material thus treated can be used in a wide variety of personal care and medical absorbent products.

IT 24937-78-8, Eva 26338-34-1, Propylene-vinyl acetate copolymer

RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use);

THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(layer materials treated with **surfactant**-modified

hydrophobic odor control agents)

RN 24937-78-8 HCAPLUS

CN Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with ethene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 108-05-4

CMF C4 H6 O2

AcO-CH=CH₂

CM 2

CRN 74-85-1

CMF C2 H4

H₂C=CH₂

RN 26338-34-1 HCAPLUS

CN Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with 1-propene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 115-07-1

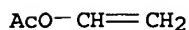
CMF C3 H6



CM 2

CRN 108-05-4

CMF C4 H6 O2



IC ICM A61L015-46
ICS A61L015-48
CC 63-8 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 40
ST medical layered material deodorant **surfactant**
IT Medical goods
Medical goods
(absorbents; layer materials treated with **surfactant**
-modified hydrophobic odor control agents)
IT Medical goods
(bandages; layer materials treated with **surfactant**
-modified hydrophobic odor control agents)
IT Metacyclophanes
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(calixarenes; layer materials treated with **surfactant**
-modified hydrophobic odor control agents)
IT Medical goods
(fabrics; layer materials treated with **surfactant**
-modified hydrophobic odor control agents)
IT Deodorants
Diapers
Surfactants
(layer materials treated with **surfactant**-modified
hydrophobic odor control agents)
IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use);
THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(layer materials treated with **surfactant**-modified
hydrophobic odor control agents)
IT Polyolefin rubber
Polyolefins
Polyurethanes, biological studies
Synthetic fibers
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(layer materials treated with **surfactant**-modified
hydrophobic odor control agents)
IT Absorbents
Absorbents
(medical; layer materials treated with **surfactant**
-modified hydrophobic odor control agents)
IT Medical goods
(sanitary napkins; layer materials treated with
surfactant-modified hydrophobic odor control agents)
IT Plastics, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(thermoplastics; layer materials treated with
surfactant-modified hydrophobic odor control agents)
IT 557-75-5D, Vinyl alcohol, polymers 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid
9003-17-2, Polybutadiene 9003-27-4, Polyisobutylene 9003-39-8,

Pvp 9010-85-9, Isobutylene-isoprene copolymer 24937-78-8
 , Eva 25322-68-3, Peg 25322-69-4, Polypropylene glycol
 26338-34-1, Propylene-vinyl acetate copolymer
 RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use);
 THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (layer materials treated with surfactant-modified
 hydrophobic odor control agents)

IT 70-30-4, Hexachlorophene
 RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (layer materials treated with surfactant-modified
 hydrophobic odor control agents)

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
 FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE
 IN THE RE FORMAT

L129 ANSWER 7 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:608627 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:213253

TITLE: Layer materials treated with
 surfactant-modified chelating agents

INVENTOR(S): Quincy, Roger Bradshaw, III; Woltman, Garry
 Roland; Liu, Yuelong; Hwang, Patricia Hsiaoyin

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 60 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000050098	A1	20000831	WO 2000-US4695	2000 0224
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6509284	B1	20030121	US 1999-472632	1999 1228
EP 1154806	A1	20011121	EP 2000-913594	2000 0224
EP 1154806	B1	20051026		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 2000008504	A	20020205	BR 2000-8504	2000 0224
JP 2002537501	T2	20021105	JP 2000-600708	2000 0224
AU 762732	B2	20030703	AU 2000-35009	2000 0224
ZA 2001006207	A	20021028	ZA 2001-6207	

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-121934P P 2001
0727
1999
0226
US 1999-472632 A 1999
1228
US 1999-121933P P 1999
0226
WO 2000-US4695 W 2000
0224

AB A thermoplastic layer material has at least one odor-reducing surface which is wettable to aqueous liqs. and capable of controlling a wide variety of **malodors**. The thermoplastic layer material is treated with a **surfactant**-modified chelating agent prepared by mixing or chemical reacting an odor-control chelating agent with a **surfactant**-producing compound. The layer material thus treated can be used in a wide variety of personal care and medical absorbent products, as well as other applications. A combination of di-Na EDTA and Ahcovel (a **surfactant** mixture of ethoxylated hydrogenated castor oil and sorbitan monooleate) showed good inhibition of ammonia formation generated from synthetic urine.

IT 24937-78-8, Eva 26338-34-1, Propylene-vinyl acetate copolymer
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(layer materials treated with **surfactant**-modified chelating agents as deodorants)

RN 24937-78-8 HCAPLUS

CN Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with ethene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 108-05-4

CMF C4 H6 O2

AcO-CH=CH₂

CM 2

CRN 74-85-1

CMF C2 H4

H₂C=CH₂

RN 26338-34-1 HCAPLUS

CN Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with 1-propene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 115-07-1

CMF C3 H6



CM 2

CRN 108-05-4

CMF C4 H6 O2



IC ICM A61L015-46
ICS A61L015-48
CC 63-8 (Pharmaceuticals)
ST medical layer material **surfactant** chelating agent;
deodorant medical layer material
IT Medical goods
Medical goods
(absorbents; layer materials treated with **surfactant**
-modified chelating agents as deodorants)
IT Medical goods
(bandages; layer materials treated with **surfactant**
-modified chelating agents as deodorants)
IT Castor oil
RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use);
THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hydrogenated, ethoxylated, mixture with sorbitan monooleate;
layer materials treated with **surfactant**-modified
chelating agents as deodorants)
IT Medical goods
(incontinence devices; layer materials treated with
surfactant-modified chelating agents as deodorants)
IT Chelating agents
Deodorants
Diapers
Surfactants
(layer materials treated with **surfactant**-modified
chelating agents as deodorants)
IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
Polyurethanes, biological studies
Synthetic fibers
Synthetic rubber, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use);
THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(layer materials treated with **surfactant**-modified
chelating agents as deodorants)
IT Polyolefins
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(layer materials treated with **surfactant**-modified
chelating agents as deodorants)
IT Absorbents
Absorbents
(medical; layer materials treated with **surfactant**
-modified chelating agents as deodorants)
IT Medical goods
(sanitary napkins; layer materials treated with
surfactant-modified chelating agents as deodorants)
IT Plastics, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use);
THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(thermoplastics; layer materials treated with
surfactant-modified chelating agents as deodorants)
 IT 60-00-4, Edta, biological studies 67-43-6, Dtpa 139-13-9,
 Nitrilotriacetic acid 139-33-3, Disodium edta 139-89-9
 140-01-2, Glycine, N,N-bis[2-[bis(carboxymethyl)amino]ethyl]-,
 pentasodium salt 687-33-2 687-34-3 688-21-1 9003-17-2,
 Polybutadiene 9003-27-4, Polyisobutylene 9010-85-9,
 Isobutylene-isoprene copolymer 20846-91-7, Ethylenediamine-N,N'-
 disuccinic acid 24937-78-8, Eva 25637-70-1D,
 Cyclohexanediaminetetraacetic acid, sodium salts
 26338-34-1, Propylene-vinyl acetate copolymer
 33872-70-7, Hydroxyethylenediaminetriacetic acid 58539-29-0
 159655-26-2 161122-29-8 186397-84-2 204910-17-8
 204910-18-9 206886-68-2, Sodium lauroylethylenediaminetriacetate
 289888-72-8 290308-49-5 290308-50-8
 RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (layer materials treated with **surfactant**-modified
 chelating agents as deodorants)
 REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
 FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE
 IN THE RE FORMAT

L129 ANSWER 8 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:608626 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:213252

TITLE: Water-absorbent materials treated with
surfactant-modified cyclodextrins

INVENTOR(S): Woltman, Garry Roland; Liu, Yuelong; Quincy,
 Roger Bradshaw, III

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000050097	A1	20000831	WO 2000-US4679	2000 0224

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN,
 CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM,
 HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK,
 LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ,
 PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT,
 TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH,
 CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT,
 SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN,
 TD, TG

US 6433243	B1	20020813	US 1999-472719	1999 1228
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				US 1999-121933P P
				1999 0226

US 1999-472719	A	1999 1228
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US 1999-121934P	P
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1999
0226

AB A thermoplastic porous water-permeable layer material has at least one odor-reducing surface which is wettable to aqueous liqs. and capable of controlling a wide variety of **malodors**. The thermoplastic water-permeable layer material is treated with a **surfactant**-modified cyclodextrin prepared by mixing or chemical reacting a cyclodextrin-based odor absorbing material with a **surfactant**-producing compound. The layer material thus treated can be used in a wide variety of personal care and medical absorbent products, as well as other applications. The benefit of using **surfactant**-modified cyclodextrins (β -cyclodextrin 2-ethylhexylglycidyl ether) as treatment for water permeable porous layer materials (melt-blown polypropylene fibers and weight pulp fibers) was demonstrated.

IT 9010-79-1, Ethylene-propylene copolymer 24937-78-8
, Eva 26338-34-1, Propylene-vinyl acetate copolymer
RL: DEV (Device component use); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(water-absorbent materials treated with **surfactant**-modified cyclodextrins)

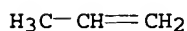
RN 9010-79-1 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Propene, polymer with ethene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 115-07-1

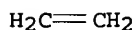
CMF C3 H6



CM 2

CRN 74-85-1

CMF C2 H4



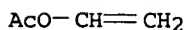
RN 24937-78-8 HCAPLUS

CN Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with ethene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 108-05-4

CMF C4 H6 O2



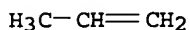
CM 2

CRN 74-85-1

CMF C2 H4



RN 26338-34-1 HCAPLUS
 CN Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with 1-propene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 115-07-1
 CMF C3 H6



CM 2
 CRN 108-05-4
 CMF C4 H6 O2



IC ICM A61L015-46
 ICS A61L015-48
 CC 63-8 (Pharmaceuticals)
 ST medical absorbent **surfactant** cyclodextrin
 IT Medical goods
 Medical goods
 (absorbents; water-absorbent materials treated with **surfactant**-modified cyclodextrins)
 IT Medical goods
 (bandages; water-absorbent materials treated with **surfactant**-modified cyclodextrins)
 IT Medical goods
 (dressings; water-absorbent materials treated with **surfactant**-modified cyclodextrins)
 IT Medical goods
 (incontinence devices; water-absorbent materials treated with **surfactant**-modified cyclodextrins)
 IT Absorbents
 Absorbents
 (medical; water-absorbent materials treated with **surfactant**-modified cyclodextrins)
 IT Polyethers, biological studies
 Polyethers, biological studies
 RL: DEV (Device component use); POF (Polymer in formulation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (polyester-; water-absorbent materials treated with **surfactant**-modified cyclodextrins)
 IT Polyesters, biological studies
 Polyesters, biological studies
 RL: DEV (Device component use); POF (Polymer in formulation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (polyether-; water-absorbent materials treated with **surfactant**-modified cyclodextrins)
 IT Medical goods
 (sanitary napkins; water-absorbent materials treated with **surfactant**-modified cyclodextrins)
 IT Deodorants
 Diapers
Surfactants

(water-absorbent materials treated with **surfactant**
-modified cyclodextrins)

IT Polyamides, biological studies
Polyethers, biological studies
Polyolefin rubber
Polyolefins
Polysiloxanes, biological studies
Polyurethanes, biological studies
Synthetic rubber, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); POF (Polymer in formulation); THU
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(water-absorbent materials treated with **surfactant**
-modified cyclodextrins)

IT 7585-39-9, β -Cyclodextrin 10016-20-3, α -Cyclodextrin
17465-86-0, γ -Cyclodextrin
RL: DEV (Device component use); MOA (Modifier or additive use);
POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic
use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(water-absorbent materials treated with **surfactant**
-modified cyclodextrins)

IT 2461-15-6D, reaction with β -cyclodextrin 7585-39-9D,
 β -Cyclodextrin, reaction with 2-ethylhexylglycidyl
9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9003-17-2, Polybutadiene 9003-27-4,
Polyisobutylene 9010-79-1, Ethylene-propylene copolymer
9010-85-9, Isobutylene-isoprene copolymer 24937-78-8,
Eva 26338-34-1, Propylene-vinyl acetate copolymer
RL: DEV (Device component use); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP
(Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(water-absorbent materials treated with **surfactant**
-modified cyclodextrins)

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE
IN THE RE FORMAT

L129 ANSWER 9 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:401508 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:31399

TITLE: Synthetic resin latex deodorizing composition
for application to fabric

INVENTOR(S): Tomiko, Mouri; Kazuhiro, Fukumoto; Seiji,
Onoda; Yoshio, Yamada; Hideki, Ohno; Masako,
Furuta; Akihiro, Matsuyama; Shigeyoshi, Miura;
Shirou, Ueda

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyoda Boshoku Corporation, Japan; Dainippon
Ink and Chemicals, Inc.

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 26 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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EP 1008623	A1	20000614	EP 1999-124488	1999 1208
EP 1008623	B1	20040324		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2001049133	A2	20010220	JP 1999-241313	1999 0827
US 6503962	B1	20030107	US 1999-457470	

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-350239 A 1999
1209
1998
1209
JP 1999-152083 A 1999
0531
JP 1999-241313 A 1999
0827

AB The title resin is for effectively deodorizing amine **malodor** causing substances such as trimethylamine. A synthetic resin composition comprises an **aqueous** medium, a **surfactant**, and a polymer latex and a filler, such as a transitional metal-supported silica gel and an activated C. Since the transition metal or the transition metal compound performs extremely well as a Lewis acid, it forms a complex with a Lewis base having an unpaired electron, i.e., a **malodor** causing substance such as amines and NH₃ having a N atom with an unpaired electron. Thus, an **aqueous** composition (33% solids) containing acrylic acid-Bu acrylate-Et acrylate copolymer latex, **surfactant**, activated carbon filler, copper sulfate silica gel (preparation given), and CMC was applied on one side of polyester fabric, and dried to give a covering material, showing cigarette odor strength 2.6 (0=no odor; 5=powerful odor); vs. 3.2 for an **aqueous** composition containing Sepiolite instead of copper sulfate silica gel.

IT 24937-78-8, EVA

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(latex; in synthetic resin latex deodorizing composition for application to fabric)

RN 24937-78-8 HCAPLUS

CN Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with ethene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 108-05-4

CMF C4 H6 O2

AcO-CH=CH₂

CM 2

CRN 74-85-1

CMF C2 H4

H₂C=CH₂

IT 9003-55-8

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(styrene-butadiene rubber, latex; in synthetic resin latex deodorizing composition for application to fabric)

RN 9003-55-8 HCAPLUS

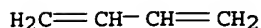
CN Benzene, ethenyl-, polymer with 1,3-butadiene (9CI) (CA INDEX

NAME)

CM 1

CRN 106-99-0

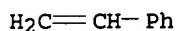
CMF C4 H6



CM 2

CRN 100-42-5

CMF C8 H8



IC ICM C08K009-02

CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)

Section cross-reference(s): 40

ST transition metal silica gel deodorant; activated carbon deodorant coating; copper sulfate silica gel deodorant; acrylic latex deodorant coating fabric; amine **malodor** prevention latex coating

IT **Styrene**-butadiene rubber, properties

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(latex; in synthetic resin latex deodorizing composition for application to fabric)

IT 24937-78-8, EVA 25686-45-7, Acrylic acid-acrylonitrile-

butyl acrylate copolymer 273752-77-5, Adipic

acid-1,4-butanediol-dimethylolpropionic acid-piperazine-tolylene diisocyanate copolymer

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(latex; in synthetic resin latex deodorizing composition for application to fabric)

IT 9003-55-8

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(styrene-butadiene rubber, latex; in synthetic resin

latex deodorizing composition for application to fabric)

REFERENCE COUNT:

3

THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE
IN THE RE FORMAT

L129 ANSWER 10 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:8658 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:8658

TITLE: Opacifying agents for liquid cleaners

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hoechst Gosei Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 59117596	A2	19840706	JP 1982-230713	

1982
1225JP 60006999 B4 19850221
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1982-2307131982
1225

AB The title agents, with good stability and odor
, contain emulsions of copolymers of 100 parts mixture of 40-95%
vinyl acetate (I) and 5-60% C₂H₄ or vinyl C₉₋₁₁ isoalkanoate,
0-300 parts vinyl chloride, 0-20 parts (meth)acrylate ester, and
0-20 parts functional vinyl monomer. Thus, 15 parts C₂H₄ and 85
parts I were polymerized by K₂S₂O₈ to give a 40% copolymer [
24937-78-8] emulsion giving turbidity in liquid cleaning
comps.

IT 24937-78-8 25085-46-5 57546-92-6

RL: USES (Uses)

(opacifiers, for liquid detergents)

RN 24937-78-8 HCAPLUS

CN Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with ethene (9CI) (CA INDEX
NAME)

CM 1

CRN 108-05-4

CMF C4 H6 O2

 $\text{AcO}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$

CM 2

CRN 74-85-1

CMF C2 H4

 $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$

RN 25085-46-5 HCAPLUS

CN Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with chloroethene and ethene
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 108-05-4

CMF C4 H6 O2

 $\text{AcO}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$

CM 2

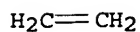
CRN 75-01-4

CMF C2 H3 Cl

 $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{Cl}$

CM 3

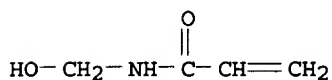
CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4



RN 57546-92-6 HCAPLUS
CN Acetic acid ethenyl ester, polymer with chloroethene, ethene and
N-(hydroxymethyl)-2-propenamide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

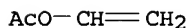
CM 1

CRN 924-42-5
CMF C4 H7 N O2



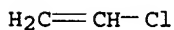
CM 2

CRN 108-05-4
CMF C4 H6 O2



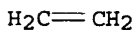
CM 3

CRN 75-01-4
CMF C2 H3 Cl



CM 4

CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4



IC C11D003-37
CC 46-6 (Surface Active Agents and **Detergents**)
Section cross-reference(s): 38
IT Opacifiers
(vinyl polymer emulsions, for liquid **detergents**)
IT **Detergents**
(cleaning compns., liquid, opacifiers for, vinyl polymer
emulsions as)
IT 75-01-4D, polymers with vinyl acetate and vinyl neoalkanoates
108-05-4D, polymers with vinyl neoalkanoates **24937-78-8**
25085-46-5 57546-92-6
RL: USES (Uses)
(opacifiers, for liquid **detergents**)

=> d que stat 1135

L1 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON US20050113267/PN
 L3 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 24937-78-8/RN
 L4 13973 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 108-05-4/CRN
 L5 13674 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 74-85-1/CRN
 L6 2018 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND L5
 L7 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 9011-14-7/RN
 L8 71568 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 80-62-6/CRN
 L9 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 9003-53-6/RN
 L10 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 100-42-5/RN
 L11 71910 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 100-42-5/CRN
 L12 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 9004-57-3/RN
 L13 7489 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 64-17-5/CRN
 L14 452330 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SURFACT? OR BIOSURFACT
 ? OR HYDROTROP? OR DETERG? OR ABSTERG? OR (SURFACE(W)AC
 TIVE# OR WETTING# OR FOAMING#) (A) (AGENT? OR ADDITIVE?
 OR COMPOUND? OR COMPD# OR CMPD#) OR EMULSIFIER? OR
 DISPERSANT? OR SOAP? OR SHAMPOO?
 L15 3523 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON FABRIC(2A)SOFTEN?
 L16 38073 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L3
 L17 42394 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L6
 L18 91090 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L4
 L19 267816 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L5
 L20 46462 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L18 AND L19
 L21 453929 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 OR L15
 L25 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON FRAGANC? OR PERFUM? OR PARFUM? OR
 COLOGNE? OR ODOR? OR AROMA? OR SMELL? OR SCENT? OR OLFA
 CT? OR ESSENCE? OR BOUQUET?
 L26 5463 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L25(2A)(PLEAS? OR
 AGREEABL? OR NICE OR GOOD? OR BLISS? OR SWEET? OR
 DULCET?)
 L27 6201 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON MALODOR? OR MALODOUR?
 OR STINK? OR STENCH?
 L28 5701 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L25(2A)(FOUL? OR BAD
 OR OFFEN? OR NASTY OR UNPLEAS?)
 L29 43 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L26 AND L16
 L30 48 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L26 AND L17
 L31 51 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L26 AND L20
 L32 51 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L29 OR L30 OR L31)
 L34 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND L16
 L35 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND L17
 L36 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND L20
 L37 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L34 OR L35 OR L36)
 L38 46462 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L16 OR L17 OR L20
 L39 3258 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L38 AND L21
 L43 9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L39 AND L27
 L44 3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L39 AND L28
 L45 12 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L43 OR L44
 L47 3851 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (AIR OR FABRIC) (2A)FRE
 SH?
 L48 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 AND L38 AND L47
 L49 1301314 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SOLID? OR SEMISOLID?
 OR SEMI (A) SOLID?
 L50 84341 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SURFAC? (2A)TREAT?
 L51 3085 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L49(L) L50
 L52 338 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L51 AND L21
 L53 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND (L27 OR L28)
 L55 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PARTICL? OR MICROPARTICL? OR PARTI
 CULAT? OR DUST? OR GRIT? OR GRAIN# OR GRANUL? OR POWDER
 ? OR SOOT? OR SMUT? OR FINES# OR PRILL? OR FLAKE# OR PE
 LLET? OR BB#
 L57 11659 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L50(L) L55
 L58 1245 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L57 AND L21
 L59 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L58 AND L37

L60 75091 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L55(3A)(POLYM? OR
 HOMOPOLY? OR COPOLYM? OR (HOMO OR CO)(A)POLYM?)
 L61 9062 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L60 AND L21
 L62 40991 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L49(3A)(POLYM? OR
 HOMOPOLY? OR COPOLYM? OR (HOMO OR CO)(A)POLYM?)
 L63 49706 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L61 OR L62
 L64 1643 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (V OR VOL OR VOLUM?)(2
 A)(AVE OR AVERAG?)(2A)(DIA OR DIAM OR DIAMETER? OR
 DIAMETRE? OR RADIUS OR RADII)
 L65 50 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L64 AND L63
 L66 728605 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON MICRON? OR MICROMET?
 OR MICRO(A)(METER? OR METRE?) OR M(A)(M OR METER?
 OR METRE?)
 L67 32 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 AND L66
 L68 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L67 AND L50
 L69 672822 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON MU#(A)(M OR METER? OR
 METRE?)
 L70 32 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L69 AND L65
 L72 10891 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON FREE(A)(V OR VOL OR
 VOLUM?)
 L75 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L72 AND L65
 L76 115 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L32 OR L45 OR L48 OR
 L53 OR L59 OR L65 OR L67 OR L68 OR L70 OR L75
 L77 113354 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON DETERG?/SC,SX
 L78 10 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L77 AND L76
 L79 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND L78
 L80 105 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L76 NOT L78
 L81 36242 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON VISCOELAS? OR
 VISCO(A)ELAST?
 L83 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L76 AND L81
 L84 11 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L78 OR L79 OR L83
 L86 118668 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SURFACTANT?/CT
 L87 10 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L86 AND L80
 L88 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON INHIBIT? OR HINDER? OR IMPED? OR A
 RREST? OR REDUC? OR REDN# OR RESIST? OR SUPPRESS? OR RE
 TARD? OR PROHIBIT? OR PREVENT? OR BLOCK? OR ELIMINAT? O
 R LESS? OR ABAT? OR DEPRESS? OR DIMINISH? OR CURTAIL? O
 R ABSEN? OR REMOV?
 L89 3333 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L88(3A)(L27 OR L28)
 L90 61 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L89 AND L86 AND (L77
 OR L21)
 L91 20 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L90 AND AQUEOUS?
 L92 40 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L91 OR L87 OR L84
 L93 9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L92 AND L38
 L94 67 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L76 AND L38
 L95 6 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L94 AND L77
 L96 40 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L92 OR L93 OR L95
 L97 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L15 AND L76
 L98 40 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L96 OR L97
 L99 64132 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L7
 L100 143773 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L8
 L101 23 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L76 AND (L99 OR L100)
 L102 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L90 AND (L99 OR L100)
 L103 58 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L98 OR L101 OR L102
 L104 108479 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L9
 L105 61942 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L10
 L106 280201 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L11
 L107 416802 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L104 OR L105 OR
 L106) OR ?STYRENE
 L108 49 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L107 AND L76
 L109 6 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L108 AND L77
 L110 16 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L108 AND AQUEOUS?
 L111 10026 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L12
 L112 32484 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L13

L113 36584 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ETHYL(A)CELLULOSE OR
 ETHYLCELLULOSE OR L111 OR L112
 L114 3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L113 AND L76
 L115 11 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L113 AND L89
 L116 2590 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L113 AND L21
 L117 4 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L116 AND L89
 L119 2602 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L113 AND (L21 OR L47)

 L120 480 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L119 AND L77
 L121 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L120 AND L52
 L122 3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L113 AND L52
 L123 13 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L113 AND L51
 L124 85 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L103 OR L109 OR L110
 OR L114 OR L115 OR L117 OR (L121 OR L122 OR L123)
 L125 21 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L124 AND L77
 L126 64 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L124 AND (L21 OR L52
 OR L65)
 L127 64 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L125 OR L126
 L128 59 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L127 AND (L21 OR L47)

 L129 10 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L128 AND L38
 L130 49 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L128 NOT L129
 L131 16 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L130 AND (L99 OR
 L100)
 L132 22 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L130 AND L107
 L133 4 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L130 AND L113
 L134 39 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L129 OR L131 OR L132
 OR L133
 L135 29 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L134 NOT L129

=> d l135 1-29 ibib abs hitstr hitind

L135 ANSWER 1 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:51049 HCAPLUS

TITLE: Manufacture of spherical ethylene-
 (meth)acrylate ester **copolymer**
particles

INVENTOR(S): Sugihara, Norihiro; Funabiki, Yuhei; Maruo,
Junichi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sumitomo Seika Chemicals Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2006016414	A2	20060119	JP 2004-192503	2004 0630

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2004-192503

2004
0630

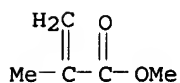
AB Ethylene-(meth)acrylate ester copolymers (A; with flexural modulus
 5-120 MPa) 100, water 40-1500, ethylene oxide-propylene oxide
 copolymers with Mw 4000-30,000 3-30, and optionally nonionic
surfactants 0.1-10 parts are heated at temperature equal to or
 higher than m.p. of A, melted, emulsified under stirring, and
 cooled to temp. lower than the m.p. to give the spherical
 particles useful for cosmetics, printing inks, coatings, etc.
 Thus, ethylene-Me methacrylate copolymer was mixed with water and

Pluronic F 108 (ethylene oxide-propylene oxide triblock copolymer), emulsified as above, and cooled to give particle with **volume-average diameter** 13.1 μ m and good spherical shape.

IT 25101-13-7, Ethylene-methyl methacrylate copolymer
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process)
 (manufacture of spherical ethylene-(meth)acrylate ester **copolymer particles** by emulsification)
 RN 25101-13-7 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, polymer with ethene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 80-62-6
 CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 2

CRN 74-85-1
 CMF C2 H4



CC 37-3 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
 ST spherical ethylene acrylate **copolymer particle** emulsification; nonionic **surfactant emulsifier** acrylic spherical particle; ethylene methyl methacrylate **copolymer particle** sphericity
 IT Alcohols
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (C12-13, ethoxylated, Noigen ET 167, nonionic **surfactants**; manufacture of spherical ethylene-(meth)acrylate ester **copolymer particles** by emulsification)
 IT Polyoxyalkylenes
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (alkyl group-terminated, nonionic **surfactants**; manufacture of spherical ethylene-(meth)acrylate ester **copolymer particles** by emulsification)
 IT Polyoxyalkylenes
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (block, triblock, **emulsifiers**; manufacture of spherical ethylene-(meth)acrylate ester **copolymer particles** by emulsification)
 IT Emulsification
 Emulsifying agents
 (manufacture of spherical ethylene-(meth)acrylate ester **copolymer particles** by emulsification)
 IT Polyoxyalkylenes
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (manufacture of spherical ethylene-(meth)acrylate ester **copolymer particles** by emulsification)
 IT **Surfactants**
 (nonionic; manufacture of spherical ethylene-(meth)acrylate ester **copolymer particles** by emulsification)

- IT Particles
(spherical; manufacture of spherical ethylene-(meth)acrylate ester
copolymer particles by emulsification)
- IT 691397-13-4
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(Pluronic F 108, Pluronic F 88, **emulsifiers**; manufacture
of spherical ethylene-(meth)acrylate ester **copolymer**
particles by emulsification)
- IT 9003-11-6, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(**emulsifiers**; manufacture of spherical
ethylene-(meth)acrylate ester **copolymer**
particles by emulsification)
- IT 9010-86-0, Ethyl acrylate-ethylene copolymer 25101-13-7,
Ethylene-methyl methacrylate copolymer 25103-74-6,
Ethylene-methyl acrylate copolymer
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical
process); PROC (Process)
(manufacture of spherical ethylene-(meth)acrylate ester
copolymer particles by emulsification)
- IT 9004-98-2, Noigen ET 159 25322-68-3D, Polyethylene glycol, ether
with C12-13 alcs.
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(nonionic **surfactants**; manufacture of spherical
ethylene-(meth)acrylate ester **copolymer**
particles by emulsification)

L135 ANSWER 2 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:31819 HCAPLUS
TITLE: Method for treating wastewater containing
resin particles
INVENTOR(S): Suzuki, Kazumitsu; Morisaki, Shogo; Takahashi,
Kazuhiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sanyo Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 21 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 2006007208	A2	20060112	JP 2005-154639	

2005
0526

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2004-155488 A

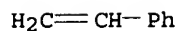
2004
0526

AB The title wastewater, containing (A) resin particles having
volume average diameter 0.0005-500 .mu
.m and (B) **surfactants** and/or (C) water-soluble
polymers, is treated by adding inorg. coagulants, adding
polyelectrolytes, and optionally adding organic flocculants. The
process is especially suitable for treating high COD wastewater containing
dispersed resin particles at low running cost.

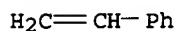
- IT 100-42-5D, Styrene, acrylic copolymers
9010-92-8, Methacrylic acid-styrene
copolymer
RL: REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process)
(**particles**, removal of; treating wastewater containing
resin particles by coagulation and flocculation)

RN 100-42-5 HCAPLUS

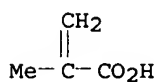
CN Benzene, ethenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 9010-92-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with ethenylbenzene (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)
CM 1
CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



CM 2
CRN 79-41-4
CMF C4 H6 O2



CC 60-2 (Waste Treatment and Disposal)
Section cross-reference(s): 38, 46
ST resin particle **surfactant** removal wastewater coagulation
flocculation
IT **Surfactants**
(removal of; **treating** wastewater containing resin
particles by coagulation and flocculation)
IT Sulfonic acids
RL: REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process)
(**surfactants**, removal of; **treating**
wastewater containing resin particles by coagulation and
flocculation)
IT 100-42-5D, **Styrene**, acrylic copolymers
9010-92-8, Methacrylic acid-styrene
copolymer
RL: REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process)
(**particles**, removal of; **treating** wastewater containing
resin particles by coagulation and flocculation)

L135 ANSWER 3 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1027981 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:336217

TITLE: Core-shell polyester-based toner particles
with fixing device and image-forming device

INVENTOR(S): Nakayama, Shinya; Sasaki, Fumihiro; Mochizuki,
Satoshi; Kotsugai, Akihiro; Asahina, Yasuo;
Uchinokura, Osamu; Nakajima, Hisashi;
Matsuoka, Sonoh; Saito, Takuya; Ichikawa,
Tomoyuki; Sakata, Koichi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 23 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005208411	A1	20050922	US 2005-81738	2005 0317
EP 1580614	A2	20050928	EP 2005-6010	2005 0318
EP 1580614	A3	20051109		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, BA, HR, IS, YU				
JP 2005301261	A2	20051027	JP 2005-78806	2005 0318
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2004-81162	A 2004 0319

AB An electrophotog. toner consists of particles with a core-shell structure consists of a binder resin, a dye (colorant), and a release agent, in which the toner satisfies the following relationships $\Delta T_m = T_{m1} - T_{m2} > 10^\circ\text{C}$ (T_{m1} is the half-efflux temperature of the toner, T_{m2} is the half-efflux temperature of a toner prepared by melting and kneading the toner particle). The content of the release agent near the surface of the toner particle is 7-30 volume%, based on the entire near-surface portion, when the content is determined by Fourier-transform IR spectroscopy-attenuated total reflection (FTIR-ATR) method. The core portion of the toner particle is a low-mol.-weight polyester (with maximum mol. weight 1000-30,000 and glass transition temperature $40-70^\circ$), and the shell portion is a high-mol.-weight polyester, at a 5-30:100 core-shell weight ratio. The toner particle, which has a glass transition temperature $45-75^\circ$, has a volume average particle diameter, D_v , of $3.0-8.0 \mu\text{m}$, and a $1.00-1.40:1$ D_v/D_n (number average particle diameter) ratio. A fixing device and an image-forming device are also presented.

IT 524034-11-5, Eleminol rs 30-methacrylic acid-styrene copolymer
 RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use);
 USES (Uses)
 (toner component; core-shell polyester-based toner particles with fixing device and image-forming device)

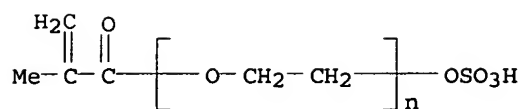
RN 524034-11-5 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with ethenylbenzene and α -(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -(sulfooxy)poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 120487-52-7

CMF (C2 H4 O)_n C4 H6 O5 S . Na

CCI PMS

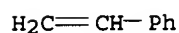


● Na

CM 2

CRN 100-42-5

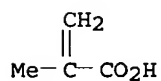
CMF C8 H8



CM 3

CRN 79-41-4

CMF C4 H6 O2

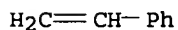


IT 25034-86-0P, Methyl methacrylate-**styrene**
copolymer
 RL: CPN (Combinatorial preparation); PRP (Properties); TEM
 (Technical or engineered material use); CMBI (Combinatorial
 study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (toner particles containing; core-shell polyester-based
 toner particles with fixing device and image-forming device)
 RN 25034-86-0 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, polymer with
 ethenylbenzene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 100-42-5

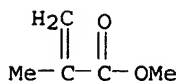
CMF C8 H8



CM 2

CRN 80-62-6

CMF C5 H8 O2



IT 25034-86-0DP, Methyl methacrylate-**styrene**

copolymer, core-shell graft **polymers** with polyesters
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(toner **particles** containing; core-shell polyester-based toner particles with fixing device and image-forming device)

RN 25034-86-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, polymer with ethenylbenzene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 100-42-5

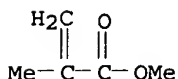
CMF C8 H8

$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{Ph}$

CM 2

CRN 80-62-6

CMF C5 H8 O2



IC ICM G03G009-093

INCL 430109400; 430111400; 430110200

CC 74-3 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
 Section cross-reference(s): 38, 47

IT 113653-39-7, Eleminol MON 7

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)

(dispersant; core-shell polyester-based toner particles with fixing device and image-forming device)

IT 524034-11-5, Eleminol rs 30-methacrylic acid-styrene copolymer

RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(toner component; core-shell polyester-based toner particles with fixing device and image-forming device)

IT 25034-86-0P, Methyl methacrylate-styrene copolymer

RL: CPN (Combinatorial preparation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); CMBI (Combinatorial study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(toner **particles** containing; core-shell polyester-based toner particles with fixing device and image-forming device)

IT 25034-86-0DP, Methyl methacrylate-styrene copolymer, core-shell graft **polymers** with polyesters

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(toner **particles** containing; core-shell polyester-based toner particles with fixing device and image-forming device)

L135 ANSWER 4 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1004786 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:287173

TITLE: Method for producing coagulated **particles** from emulsion **polymerization** latex

INVENTOR(S): Ueda, Takashi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kaneka Corporation, Japan
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005085299	A1	20050915	WO 2004-JP19823	2004 1227

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
 RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2004-63707 A 2004
0308

JP 2004-232225 A 2004
0809

AB The method comprises (A) adjusting the temperature of the emulsion polymerization latex to the range of $T_m \pm 15^\circ$, wherein T_m represents a softening temperature of the polymer in the latex, (B) adding polyethylene oxide to the latex, (C) adding a coagulating agent so as to form a state wherein the phases of a polymer component and water are separated, (D) further adding a coagulating agent to thereby form a water suspension of coagulated polymer particles having a volume average particle diameter of 50-500 μ m, and (E) adjusting the temperature of the suspension to be higher than T_m . The method provides coagulated particles being reduced in the amount of fine powders and having a low water content, and allows the operation for forming particles to be carried out at a temperature being near to a softening temperature of the polymer.

IT 25852-37-3P, Butyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate copolymer 110254-02-9P, Allyl methacrylate-butyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate-styrene graft copolymer 142467-88-7P, Allyl methacrylate-butyl acrylate-2-ethylhexyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate graft copolymer

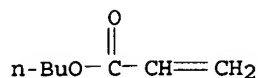
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation) (production of coagulated particles with low water content from emulsion polymerization latexes)

RN 25852-37-3 HCAPLUS

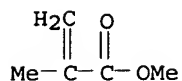
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 141-32-2
CMF C7 H12 O2



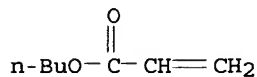
CM 2

CRN 80-62-6
CMF C5 H8 O2

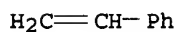
RN 110254-02-9 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, polymer with butyl
2-propenoate, ethenylbenzene and 2-propenyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate,
graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

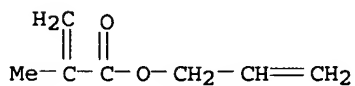
CM 1

CRN 141-32-2
CMF C7 H12 O2

CM 2

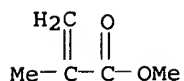
CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8

CM 3

CRN 96-05-9
CMF C7 H10 O2

CM 4

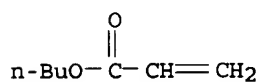
CRN 80-62-6
CMF C5 H8 O2



RN 142467-88-7 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, polymer with butyl
 2-propenoate, 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate and 2-propenyl
 2-methyl-2-propenoate, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

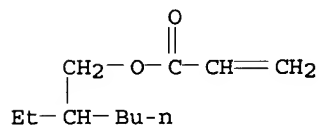
CM 1

CRN 141-32-2
 CMF C7 H12 O2



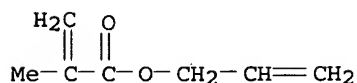
CM 2

CRN 103-11-7
 CMF C11 H20 O2



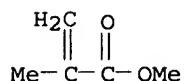
CM 3

CRN 96-05-9
 CMF C7 H10 O2



CM 4

CRN 80-62-6
 CMF C5 H8 O2



IC ICM C08F006-22
 ICS C08F265-04; C08F279-02
 CC 37-3 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
 Section cross-reference(s): 39
 ST emulsion polymer latex coagulated particle;
 polyethylene oxide emulsion polymer latex coagulation

IT **Surfactants**
(nonionic; production of coagulated particles with low water content from emulsion polymerization latexes)
IT 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(GH 20M, **surfactant**; production of coagulated particles with low water content from emulsion polymerization latexes)
IT 25852-37-3P, Butyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate copolymer 110254-02-9P, Allyl methacrylate-butyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate-**styrene** graft copolymer 142467-88-7P, Allyl methacrylate-butyl acrylate-2-ethylhexyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate graft copolymer
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(production of coagulated **particles** with low water content from emulsion polymerization latexes)
REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L135 ANSWER 5 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:447098 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:483391
TITLE: Sprayable melamine-formaldehyde rupturable microcapsule slurries for long-lasting **fabric article freshening**
INVENTOR(S): Parekh, Prabodh P.; Fernandez, Guillermo H.; Colt, Kristine K.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): International Flavors & Fragrances Inc., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	---	-----	-----	
EP 1533415	A1	20050525	EP 2004-257187	2004 1119
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR, IS, YU				
US 2005113282	A1	20050526	US 2003-718239	2003 1120
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-718239	A 2003 1120

AB Described is a method for **freshening fabric** articles by means of spraying the articles with an **aqueous** slurry of microcapsules having rupturable melamine-formaldehyde polymeric walls, containing efficacious substances acting as malodor counteractants and/or fragrances. The slurry may optionally contain non-confined malodor counteractants and/or fragrances. The method is effective for the deposition of effectively-rupturable **malodor suppressant** and/or fragrance emitting microcapsules onto fabrics where the resulting emitted fragrance activity and/or malodor counteractant activity is long-lasting and the resulting substantive aroma is aesthetically pleasing and effective over a long period of time. Also described are efficacious malodor counteractant compns. useful for the described process and they comprise zinc

ricinoleate and ≥ 1 of 1-cyclohexylethan-1-yl butyrate, 1-cyclohexylethan-1-yl acetate, 1-cyclohexylethan-1-ol, 1-(4'-methylethyl)cyclohexylethan-1-yl propionate, and/or 2'-hydroxy-1'-ethyl(2-phenoxy)acetate. The efficacious microcapsule slurries useful for the described process comprise microcapsules with melamine-formaldehyde polymeric capsule walls with the microcapsules being in contact with ≥ 1 polymeric silicone phospholipids.

IT 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(suspension agent; method for lasting **freshening** of **fabric** articles by spraying polymeric silicone phospholipids containing slurry of rupturable microcapsules filled with fragrances or **malodor suppressants**)

RN 9004-57-3 HCAPLUS

CN Cellulose, ethyl ether (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 9004-34-6

CMF Unspecified

CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 64-17-5

CMF C2 H6 O

H₃C-CH₂-OH

IC ICM D06M013-00

ICS D06M023-12; C11D003-50; A61L009-01; A61L009-14; A61L009-04

CC 40-5 (Textiles and Fibers)

Section cross-reference(s): 46

ST fragrance odor suppressant melamine formaldehyde microcapsule

slurry **fabric freshener**; lasting**fabric freshener** rupturable microcapsule

silicone phospholipid slurry

IT Textiles

(articles; method for lasting **freshening** of**fabric** articles by spraying polymeric silicone

phospholipids containing slurry of rupturable microcapsules filled

with fragrances or **malodor suppressants**)

IT Clays, uses

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)

(attapulgitic; method for lasting **freshening** of**fabric** articles by spraying polymeric silicone

phospholipids containing slurry of rupturable microcapsules filled

with fragrances or **malodor suppressants**)

IT Deodorants

Microcapsules

Preservatives

Slurries

(method for lasting **freshening** of **fabric**

articles by spraying polymeric silicone phospholipids containing

slurry of rupturable microcapsules filled with fragrances or

malodor suppressants)

IT Aminoplasts

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical

process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC

(Process); USES (Uses)

(method for lasting **freshening** of **fabric**

- articles by spraying polymeric silicone phospholipids containing slurry of rupturable microcapsules filled with fragrances or **malodor suppressants**)
- IT **Surfactants**
(nonionic; method for lasting **freshening** of **fabric** articles by spraying polymeric silicone phospholipids containing slurry of rupturable microcapsules filled with fragrances or **malodor suppressants**)
- IT **Odor and Odorous substances**
(odor suppressants, encapsulated and non-encapsulated in a slurry; **freshening** of **fabric** articles by spraying polymeric silicone phospholipids containing slurry)
- IT **Polysiloxanes, uses**
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); POF (Polymer in formulation); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(phospholipids; method for lasting **freshening** of **fabric** articles by spraying polymeric silicone phospholipids containing slurry of rupturable microcapsules filled with fragrances or **malodor suppressants**)
- IT 7631-86-9, Colloidal silica, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(colloidal, suspension agent; method for lasting **freshening** of **fabric** articles by spraying polymeric silicone phospholipids containing slurry of rupturable microcapsules filled with fragrances or **malodor suppressants**)
- IT 9003-08-1, Melamine-formaldehyde copolymer
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(microcapsule enclosure; method for lasting **freshening** of **fabric** articles by spraying polymeric silicone phospholipids containing slurry of rupturable microcapsules filled with fragrances or **malodor suppressants**)
- IT 1193-81-3 1984-60-7 13040-19-2, Zinc ricinoleate 13487-27-9 63449-88-7 851609-07-9
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(part of fragrance composition and **malodor suppressant**; method for lasting **freshening** of **fabric** articles by spraying polymeric silicone phospholipids containing slurry of rupturable microcapsules filled with fragrances or **malodor suppressants**)
- IT 4719-04-4, Hexahydro-1,3,5,-tris(2-hydroxyethyl)-s-triazine
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(preservative, Surcide P; method for lasting **freshening** of **fabric** articles by spraying polymeric silicone phospholipids containing slurry of rupturable microcapsules filled with fragrances or **malodor suppressants**)
- IT 57-55-6D, 1,2-Propylene glycol, C1-2 monoethers or diethers
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(slurry solvent, mono, di or tri; method for lasting **freshening** of **fabric** articles by spraying polymeric silicone phospholipids containing slurry of rupturable microcapsules filled with fragrances or **malodor suppressants**)
- IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(slurry solvent; method for lasting **freshening** of **fabric** articles by spraying polymeric silicone phospholipids containing slurry of rupturable microcapsules filled with fragrances or **malodor suppressants**)
- IT 112-42-5D, 1-Undecanol, hydroxy-octaethoxy ethers 143-08-8D, 1-Nonanol, hydroxy-octaethoxy ethers 852035-33-7, Tomadol 91-8
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(**surfactant**; method for lasting **freshening** of **fabric** articles by spraying polymeric silicone

phospholipids containing slurry of rupturable microcapsules filled with fragrances or **malodor suppressants**)

IT 9004-57-3, **Ethyl cellulose**
9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(suspension agent; method for lasting **freshening** of **fabric** articles by spraying polymeric silicone phospholipids containing slurry of rupturable microcapsules filled with fragrances or **malodor suppressants**)

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L135 ANSWER 6 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:155792 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:241332
TITLE: High-hiding-power resin particles for various kinds of additives and manufacture thereof
INVENTOR(S): Takikawa, Tadao; Kano, Toshihiko; Yoshida, Hiroshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sanyo Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 42 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 2005048176	A2	20050224	JP 2004-207887	2004 0714
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2003-196821	A 2003 0714

AB Solvent-based dispersions containing resins and/or their precursors and fillers (e.g., oxides, carbonates, sulfates, urethane resins, silicones, azo pigments, etc.) are dispersed in **aqueous** media to form O/W emulsions and freed of the solvents to obtain resin particles satisfying shape coefficient (SF-2) 110-300 and **volume-average diameter** 0.1-300 μ m and having filler-based shell layers of $\leq 1/2$ the maximum inscribed circle radius. The particles are useful for (paper) coating additives, cosmetic additives, slash molding resins, powder coatings, or abrasives. Thus, adipic acid (I)-ethoxylated bisphenol A (II)-propoxylated bisphenol A (III)-terephthalic acid (IV)-trimellitic anhydride (V) copolymer, EtOAc, I-II-III-IV-V-IPDI prepolymer, isophorone diamine ketimine derivative, **aqueous dispersant** phase, and masterbatched C.I. Pigment Blue 15:3 were dispersed at 25°, evaporated to be freed of EtOAc, and dried at 35° to afford resin particles showing **volume-average diam** . 4.1 μ m, shell thickness 0.07 μ m, and SF-2 154. An acrylic coating containing the resin particles showed high hiding power.

IT 521274-63-5P, Butyl acrylate-Eleminol RS 30-methacrylic acid-**styrene** graft copolymer 521293-05-0P, Butyl acrylate-ethylene oxide-methacrylic acid-**styrene** graft copolymer sulfate sodium salt
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(dispersing agents; manufacture of resin particles with high hiding power, ink-holding property, and good polish performance)

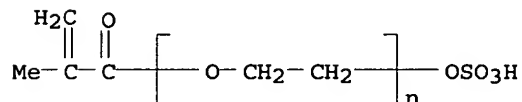
RN 521274-63-5 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate, ethenylbenzene and α -(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -(sulfooxy)poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) sodium salt, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 120487-52-7

CMF (C2 H4 O)_n C4 H6 O5 S . Na

CCI PMS

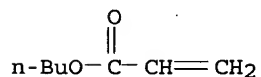


● Na

CM 2

CRN 141-32-2

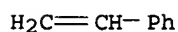
CMF C7 H12 O2



CM 3

CRN 100-42-5

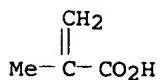
CMF C8 H8



CM 4

CRN 79-41-4

CMF C4 H6 O2

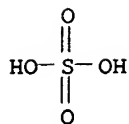


RN 521293-05-0 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate, ethenylbenzene and oxirane, hydrogen sulfate, graft, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 7664-93-9

CMF H2 O4 S



CM 2

CRN 521293-04-9

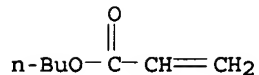
CMF (C8 H8 . C7 H12 O2 . C4 H6 O2 . C2 H4 O)x

CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 141-32-2

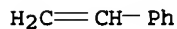
CMF C7 H12 O2



CM 4

CRN 100-42-5

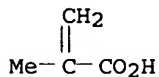
CMF C8 H8



CM 5

CRN 79-41-4

CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 6

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



IT 9011-14-7, Sumipex BMHO

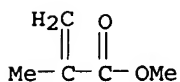
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(manufacture of resin particles with high hiding power, ink-holding property, and good polish performance)

RN 9011-14-7 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 80-62-6
 CMF C5 H8 O2



IC ICM C08J003-12
 ICS C08J003-22; C08L101-00
 CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
 Section cross-reference(s): 38, 42
 IT 521274-63-5P, Butyl acrylate-Eleminol RS 30-methacrylic
 acid-**styrene** graft copolymer 521293-05-0P,
 Butyl acrylate-ethylene oxide-methacrylic acid-**styrene**
 graft copolymer sulfate sodium salt
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use);
 PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (dispersing agents; manufacture of resin particles with high hiding
 power, ink-holding property, and good polish performance)
 IT 112618-79-8P, Adipic acid-ethoxylated bisphenol A-propoxylated
 bisphenol A-terephthalic acid-trimellitic anhydride
copolymer 634917-19-4P, Adipic acid-ethoxylated
 bisphenol A-propoxylated bisphenol A-isophorone diamine-isophorone
 diisocyanate-terephthalic acid-trimellitic anhydride
copolymer
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or
 chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or
 engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES
 (Uses)
 (manufacture of resin particles with high hiding power,
 ink-holding property, and good polish performance)
 IT 9011-14-7, Sumipex BMHO
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical
 process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC
 (Process); USES (Uses)
 (manufacture of resin particles with high hiding power, ink-holding
 property, and good polish performance)

L135 ANSWER 7 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:58270 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:136079

TITLE: Resin particles containing fillers useful for
 toners, cosmetics, and coatings

INVENTOR(S): Takikawa, Tadao; Kinsho, Toshihiko; Noda,
 Hidetoshi; Yahiro, Shuhei; Yoshida, Yutaka;
 Ichikawa, Tomoyuki; Mochizuki, Satoshi;
 Iwamoto, Yasuaki; Sugiura, Hideki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sanyo Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan; Ricoh
 Company, Ltd.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 76 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2005005522

A1

20050120

WO 2004-JP10056

2004

0714

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ,
CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG,
ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE,
KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG,
MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT,
RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT,
TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM,
ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH,
CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU,
MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI,
CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

JP 2005049858

A2

20050224

JP 2004-207825

2004

0714

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

JP 2003-196755

A

2003

0714

AB Title particles with **volume average** particle diameter 0.1-300 μm and shape factor (SF-2) 110-300 have a shell layer comprising at least part of the fillers, wherein the layer has a thickness $\geq 0.01 \mu\text{m}$ and is up to a half of the radius of the maximum inscribed circle of the particle cross section. When used for toners, the resin particles have excellent blade cleanability and a wide fixing temperature range. When used as an additive for coating materials or cosmetic prepsns., the particles have excellent hiding power. When used as an additive for paper coating, the particles have excellent ink retention. When used as an abrasive material, the particles have excellent abrasive properties. Thus, ethoxylated bisphenol A 218, propoxylated bisphenol A 537, terephthalic acid 213, and adipic acid 47 parts were polymerized at 230° for 5 h, 43 g trimellitic anhydride was added therein and reacted to give a polyester with Tg 44°, weight average mol. weight 6500, and acid value 25, 291 parts of which was mixed with 30%-solids a wax dispersion comprising a polyester 150, carnauba wax 50, and Et acetate 470 parts 325, Et acetate 213, a polyester-polyurethane prepolymer (preparation given) 119, a crosslinker solution comprising 50 parts isophorone diamine and 300 parts Me Et ketone 13, a master batch comprising a polyester, C.I. Pigment Blue 15:3, Solsperser 24000SC, and Solsperser 5000 39, and an **aqueous** solution comprising 30 parts Elemiol MON 7 and water 955 parts 1500 parts and dispersed to give a resin particle, 100 parts of the resulting particle was mixed with 1 parts hydrophilic silica, 5% of the resulting toner was mixed with 95% silicone-coated copper-zinc ferrite carrier and used as a developing agent, showing good blade cleanability and fixing temperature 135-210°.

IT 58111-07-2P, 2-Ethylhexyl acrylate-glycidyl methacrylate-methyl methacrylate-**styrene** copolymer 521274-63-5P, Butyl acrylate-Elemiol RS 30-methacrylic acid-**styrene** graft copolymer 521293-05-0P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(blend with polyester-polyoxyalkylene-polyurethane; preparation of resin particles containing fillers useful for toners, cosmetics, and coatings)

RN 58111-07-2 HCAPLUS

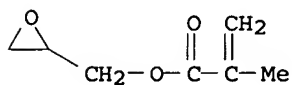
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, polymer with ethenylbenzene, 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate and oxiranylmethyl

2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 106-91-2

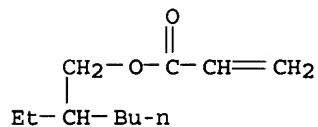
CMF C7 H10 O3



CM 2

CRN 103-11-7

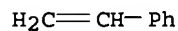
CMF C11 H20 O2



CM 3

CRN 100-42-5

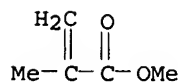
CMF C8 H8



CM 4

CRN 80-62-6

CMF C5 H8 O2



RN 521274-63-5 HCAPLUS

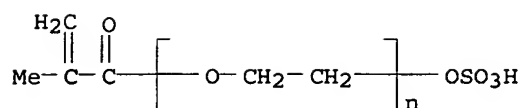
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate, ethenylbenzene and α -(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)- ω -(sulfooxy)poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) sodium salt, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 120487-52-7

CMF (C2 H4 O)_n C4 H6 O5 S . Na

CCI PMS

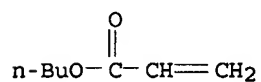


● Na

CM 2

CRN 141-32-2

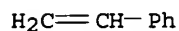
CMF C7 H12 O2



CM 3

CRN 100-42-5

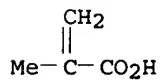
CMF C8 H8



CM 4

CRN 79-41-4

CMF C4 H6 O2



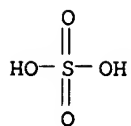
RN 521293-05-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate, ethenylbenzene and oxirane, hydrogen sulfate, graft, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 7664-93-9

CMF H2 O4 S

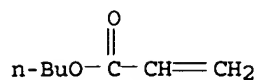


CM 2

CRN 521293-04-9
 CMF (C8 H8 . C7 H12 O2 . C4 H6 O2 . C2 H4 O)x
 CCI PMS

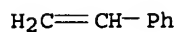
CM 3

CRN 141-32-2
 CMF C7 H12 O2



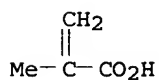
CM 4

CRN 100-42-5
 CMF C8 H8



CM 5

CRN 79-41-4
 CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 6

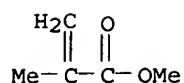
CRN 75-21-8
 CMF C2 H4 O



IT 9011-14-7, Sumipex BMHO
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of resin particles containing fillers useful for toners, cosmetics, and coatings)
 RN 9011-14-7 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 80-62-6
 CMF C5 H8 O2



IC ICM C08J003-16
ICS C08F002-44; C08G085-00; G03G009-08
CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
Section cross-reference(s): 42, 62
IT 58111-07-2P, 2-Ethylhexyl acrylate-glycidyl
methacrylate-methyl methacrylate-**styrene** copolymer
521274-63-5P, Butyl acrylate-Eleminol RS 30-methacrylic
acid-**styrene** graft copolymer 521293-05-0P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation);
TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation);
USES (Uses)
(blend with polyester-polyoxyalkylene-polyurethane; preparation of
resin particles containing fillers useful for toners, cosmetics,
and coatings)
IT 634917-19-4P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation);
TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation);
USES (Uses)
(optionally blend with blend with acrylic **polymer**;
preparation of resin **particles** containing fillers useful for
toners, cosmetics, and coatings)
IT 9011-14-7, Sumipex BMHO
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered
material use); USES (Uses)
(preparation of resin particles containing fillers useful for toners,
cosmetics, and coatings)
IT 113653-39-7P, Eleminol MON 7
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(**surfactant**; preparation of resin particles containing fillers
useful for toners, cosmetics, and coatings)
REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE
IN THE RE FORMAT

L135 ANSWER 8 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:928774 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:367202
TITLE: Antistatic transparent rubber-modified resin
compositions and their moldings
INVENTOR(S): Hiura, Masafumi; Yamada, Takeshi; Ooka,
Susumu; Ebe, Kazuyoshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Denki Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 17 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 2004307525	A2	20041104	JP 2003-98511	2003 0401
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2003-98511	2003 0401

AB The compns. with good impact resistance and rigidity comprise (A)

transparent rubber-modified polymers prepared by polymerizing **styrene** monomers and (meth)acrylate esters in the presence of rubbers to satisfy dispersed rubber particle **volume-average particle diameter** (dv) 0.4-2.0 μ m and difference between d75 and d25 0.2-2.0 μ m (d75 and d25 are 75%-diameter and 25%-diameter in rubber particle diameter volume cumulative distribution curve, resp.) 82.8-94, (B) polyether-ester-amides prepared by copolyng. (B-1) C \geq 6 aminocarboxylic acids, lactams, or C \geq 6 diamine-dicarboxylic acid salts, (B-2) HR1mOC6H3XL-p-OR2nH, HR1mOC6H3XL-p-Y-C6H3XL-P-OR2nH, and/or HR1mOC10H6OR2nH (R1 = ethylene oxide; R2 = ethylene oxide, propylene oxide; Y = covalent bond of C1-6 alkylene, C1-6 alkylidene, C7-17 cycloalkylidene, C7-17 arylalkylidene, O, SO, SO₂, CO, S, CF₂ C(CF₃)₂, NH; X = H, C1-6 alkyl, halo, sulfone, its metal salt; L = 0-4; m, n \geq 16), and (B-3) C4-20 dicarboxylic acids 4-17, and (C) anionic **surfactants** and/or amine-free nonionic **surfactants** 0.2-3%. The moldings of the compns. have surface intrinsic resistivity 10⁹-10¹⁰ Ω , and their injection moldings for parts of pachinko (Japanese upright pinball game) bases are also claimed. Thus, **styrene**, Me methacrylate, and Bu acrylate were polymerized in the presence of Asaprene 670A (**styrene**-butadiene rubber) to give rubber particle-dispersed pellets, which were mixed with polyether-polyester-polyamide and **surfactants** and formed into moldings showing high light transmittance impact strength.

IT 27136-15-8P, Butyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate-**styrene** copolymer

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(antistatic transparent rubber-modified resin compns. containing polyether-ester-amides and **surfactants** and their moldings)

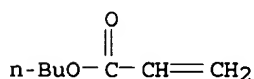
RN 27136-15-8 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate and ethenylbenzene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 141-32-2

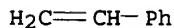
CMF C7 H12 O2



CM 2

CRN 100-42-5

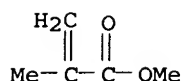
CMF C8 H8



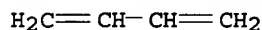
CM 3

CRN 80-62-6

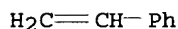
CMF C5 H8 O2



IT 106107-54-4
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (styrene-butadiene rubber, Asaprene 670A, dispersed
 particles; antistatic transparent rubber-modified resin compns.
 containing polyether-ester-amides and surfactants and
 their moldings)
 RN 106107-54-4 HCAPLUS
 CN Benzene, ethenyl-, polymer with 1,3-butadiene, block (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 106-99-0
 CMF C4 H6



CM 2
 CRN 100-42-5
 CMF C8 H8



IC ICM C08L051-04
 ICS C08K005-00; C08L077-12
 CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
 Section cross-reference(s): 39
 ST styrene butadiene rubber particle dispersion
 polymer molding; polyether polyester polyamide rubber
 modified polymer molding; surfactant rubber modified.
 polymer molding antistatic
 IT Sulfonic acids, uses
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered
 material use); USES (Uses)
 (alkanesulfonic, salts, C10-14, surfactants;
 antistatic transparent rubber-modified resin compns. containing
 polyether-ester-amides and surfactants and their
 moldings)
 IT Surfactants
 (anionic; antistatic transparent rubber-modified resin compns.
 containing polyether-ester-amides and surfactants and
 their moldings)
 IT Antistatic materials
 Impact-resistant materials
 Transparent materials
 (antistatic transparent rubber-modified resin compns. containing
 polyether-ester-amides and surfactants and their
 moldings)
 IT Molded plastics, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (antistatic transparent rubber-modified resin compns. containing
 polyether-ester-amides and surfactants and their
 moldings)
 IT Styrene-butadiene rubber, uses

- RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(block, Asaprene 670A, dispersed particles; antistatic transparent rubber-modified resin compns. containing polyether-ester-amides and **surfactants** and their moldings)
- IT Fatty acids, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(glycerin esters, **surfactants**; antistatic transparent rubber-modified resin compns. containing polyether-ester-amides and **surfactants** and their moldings)
- IT **Surfactants**
(nonionic; antistatic transparent rubber-modified resin compns. containing polyether-ester-amides and **surfactants** and their moldings)
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyamide-polyester-; antistatic transparent rubber-modified resin compns. containing polyether-ester-amides and **surfactants** and their moldings)
- IT Polyesters, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyamide-polyoxyalkylene-; antistatic transparent rubber-modified resin compns. containing polyether-ester-amides and **surfactants** and their moldings)
- IT Polyamides, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyester-polyoxyalkylene-; antistatic transparent rubber-modified resin compns. containing polyether-ester-amides and **surfactants** and their moldings)
- IT 27136-15-8P, Butyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate-styrene copolymer
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(antistatic transparent rubber-modified resin compns. containing polyether-ester-amides and **surfactants** and their moldings)
- IT 106107-54-4
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(**styrene**-butadiene rubber, Asaprene 670A, dispersed particles; antistatic transparent rubber-modified resin compns. containing polyether-ester-amides and **surfactants** and their moldings)
- IT 56-81-5D, Glycerin, fatty acid esters
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(**surfactants**; antistatic transparent rubber-modified resin compns. containing polyether-ester-amides and **surfactants** and their moldings)

L135 ANSWER 9 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:588112 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:114125

TITLE: Thermal recording sheet containing leuco dye and developer

INVENTOR(S): Omura, Takahiro; Maenaka, Hiroshi; Toyokawa, Takuya

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sekisui Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 2004202770

A2

20040722

JP 2002-372827

2002
1224

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

JP 2002-372827

2002
1224

AB The sheet, showing high sensitivity and good dot reproduction, comprises a heat-sensitive layer containing the leuco dye and developer, an undercoat layer and/or a backing layer including a resin layer containing a hollow **polymer particle** with 1-30 .mu.m volume average diameter and hollowness ≥50 volume% to the total volume of it, and a support.

IT 9003-55-8, **Styrene-butadiene copolymer**

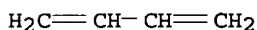
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (binder, undercoat layer; thermal recording sheets with good sensitivity and dot reproduction containing hollow **polymer particles** in undercoat and/or backcoat layers)

RN 9003-55-8 HCAPLUS

CN Benzene, ethenyl-, polymer with 1,3-butadiene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

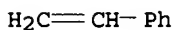
CM 1

CRN 106-99-0
CMF C4 H6



CM 2

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



IT 52271-32-6P, Methyl methacrylate-trimethylolpropane triacrylate **copolymer** 108526-26-7P, Isobutyl methacrylate-methyl methacrylate-trimethylolpropane triacrylate **copolymer**

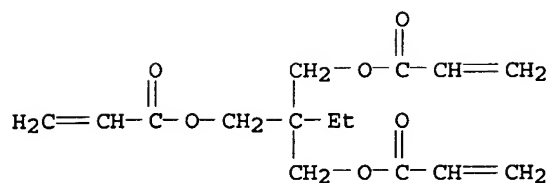
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (particle, undercoat layer; thermal recording sheets with good sensitivity and dot reproduction containing hollow **polymer particles** in undercoat and/or backcoat layers)

RN 52271-32-6 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-ethyl-2-[[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl ester, polymer with methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

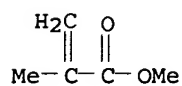
CRN 15625-89-5
CMF C15 H20 O6



CM 2

CRN 80-62-6

CMF C5 H8 O2



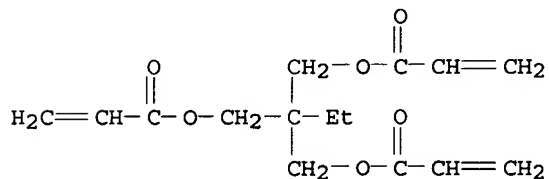
RN 108526-26-7 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, polymer with
 2-ethyl-2-[[[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl
 di-2-propenoate and 2-methylpropyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 15625-89-5

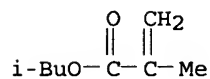
CMF C15 H20 O6



CM 2

CRN 97-86-9

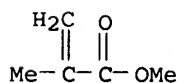
CMF C8 H14 O2



CM 3

CRN 80-62-6

CMF C5 H8 O2



IC ICM B41M005-26
 CC 74-7 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
 Section cross-reference(s): 38
 ST thermal recording sheet sensitivity hollow particle;
polymer particle porosity undercoat printing
 sheet; printing dot reprodn leuco dye sheet
 IT **Polymers**, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (amphoteric, **polymer particles** treated
 with; thermal recording sheets with good sensitivity and dot
 reproduction containing hollow **polymer particles** in
 undercoat and/or backcoat layers)
 IT Porous materials
 (particulate; thermal recording sheets with good sensitivity
 and dot reproduction containing hollow **polymer**
particles in undercoat and/or backcoat layers)
 IT Particles
 (porous; thermal recording sheets with good sensitivity and dot
 reproduction containing hollow **polymer particles** in
 undercoat and/or backcoat layers)
 IT Thermal printing materials
 (sheets; thermal recording sheets with good sensitivity and dot
 reproduction containing hollow **polymer particles** in
 undercoat and/or backcoat layers)
 IT 9003-55-8, **Styrene-butadiene copolymer**
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (binder, undercoat layer; thermal recording sheets with good
 sensitivity and dot reproduction containing hollow **polymer**
particles in undercoat and/or backcoat layers)
 IT 80-05-7, Bisphenol A, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (developer, heat-sensitive layer; thermal recording sheets with
 good sensitivity and dot reproduction containing hollow **polymer**
particles in undercoat and/or backcoat layers)
 IT 9003-20-7D, Poly(vinyl acetate), partially saponified
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (**dispersant**, undercoat layer; thermal recording
 sheets with good sensitivity and dot reproduction containing hollow
polymer particles in undercoat and/or
 backcoat layers)
 IT 89331-94-2, 3-Dibutylamino-6-methyl-7-anilino-fluoran
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (dye, heat-sensitive layer; thermal recording sheets with good
 sensitivity and dot reproduction containing hollow **polymer**
particles in undercoat and/or backcoat layers)
 IT 52271-32-6P, Methyl methacrylate-trimethylolpropane
 triacrylate **copolymer 108526-26-7P**, Isobutyl
 methacrylate-methyl methacrylate-trimethylolpropane triacrylate
copolymer
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered
 material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (**particle**, undercoat layer; thermal recording sheets
 with good sensitivity and dot reproduction containing hollow
polymer particles in undercoat and/or
 backcoat layers)

L135 ANSWER 10 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:867943 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:354536

TITLE: Absorbent article with an absorbent body with
 improved odor performance

INVENTOR(S): Lagerstedt-Eidrup, Marie-Louise; Lindstroem,
 Aesa; Forsgren-Brusk, Ulla

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SCA Hygiene Products AB, Swed.

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1358894	A1	20031105	EP 2002-9937	

2002
0503

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE,
MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2002-9937

2002
0503

AB Disclosed is an absorbent article such as a diaper, sanitary napkin, incontinence protector or the like, comprising an absorbent body enclosed between a liquidimpermeable backing sheet and a liquid-permeable topsheet, characterized in that the absorbent body includes a water-absorbent, predominantly open-celled crosslinked acid-functional addition polymer foams comprising at least one odor control means that controls odor formation on contact with body fluids and is selected from the group consisting of (a) compds. containing anhydride groups, (b) compds. containing acid groups, (c) cyclodextrins, (d) biocides (e) **surfactants** having a HLB value of less than 11 (f) odor adsorbing agents such as zeolites, clay, activated carbon, silica, activated alumina (g) microorganisms which exhibit antagonistic properties against other unwanted microorganisms (h) pH-buffering systems (i) chelating agents. A polymer foam was prepared from acrylic acid, sodium acrylate solution, polyethylene glycol diacrylate, an **aqueous** solution of an addition product of ethylene oxide with a linear saturated C16C18 fatty alc., water, maleic anhydride, triethanolamine, and 2,2'-azobis(2-amidinopropane)dihydrochloride. When the foam thus prepared was exposed to urine, pH control **prevents** the release of **malodorous** compds.

IT 9011-13-6, Maleic anhydride-**styrene** copolymer

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
USES (Uses)

(absorbent article with absorbent body containing polymer foams
with odor control components)

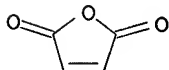
RN 9011-13-6 HCAPLUS

CN 2,5-Furandione, polymer with ethenylbenzene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 108-31-6

CMF C4 H2 O3



CM 2

CRN 100-42-5

CMF C8 H8

H₂C=CH-Ph

IC ICM A61L015-42
ICS A61L015-46
CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 37
IT Bacillus (bacterium genus)
Biocides
Chelating agents
Deodorants
Diapers
Lactic acid bacteria
Lactobacillus
Lactococcus
Surfactants
(absorbent article with absorbent body containing polymer foams
with odor control components)
IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid,
biological studies 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies
69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric
acid, biological studies 87-69-4, Tartaric acid, biological
studies 108-31-6, Maleic anhydride, biological studies
110-44-1, Sorbic acid 123-03-5, Cetylpyridinium chloride
124-04-9, Adipic acid, biological studies 1338-43-8, Sorbitan
monooleate 2170-03-8, Itaconic anhydride 3380-34-5, Triclosan
6915-15-7, Malic acid 7440-22-4D, Silver, salts 7585-39-9,
β-Cyclodextrin 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies
7646-85-7, Zinc chloride, biological studies 9003-01-4, Acrylic
acid homopolymer 9011-13-6, Maleic anhydride-
styrene copolymer 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrins
24937-72-2, Polymaleic anhydride 25300-97-4, Polyitaconic
anhydride 25751-21-7, Acrylic acid-methacrylic acid copolymer
26426-80-2, Isobutene-maleic anhydride copolymer 29132-58-9,
Acrylic acid-maleic acid copolymer 34229-21-5,
Diisobutene-maleic anhydride copolymer
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
USES (Uses)
(absorbent article with absorbent body containing polymer foams
with odor control components)
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE
IN THE RE FORMAT

L135 ANSWER 11 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:836565 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:309189

TITLE: Composition for reducing
malodors and use in spray dispenser

INVENTOR(S): Triplett, Carl; He, Mengtao Pete; Pappalardo,
Paul

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003199402	A1	20031023	US 2003-378845	2003 0304
WO 2003089020	A1	20031030	WO 2003-US12329	

2003
0422

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA,
CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI,
GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG,
KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK,
MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD,
SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ,
VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ,
DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN,
GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2002-374928P

P

2002
0422

US 2003-378845

A

2003
0304

AB A composition for **reducing malodors** in the air and
on inanimate surfaces comprises a combination of ≥ 1 malodor
neutralizing agent, ≥ 1 malodor binding agent, ≥ 1
malodor masking agent, and ≥ 1 performance agent. The
composition includes a **surfactant** component, a
water-dispersible polymer component, a metallic salt, a fragrance
component, and a liquid carrier. A typical formulation contained
Surfonic L 25-12 **surfactant** 3.34, Eastman AQ
55S polyester 0.50, TEGO Sorb 50 Conc 0.10, Fragrance A 1.00, EtOH
7.00, preservative 0.24, citric acid 0.05%, and water the balance.

IT **9003-53-6D, Polystyrene**, sulfonated, salt
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(in composition for **reducing malodors** in air and
on fabric surfaces)

RN 9003-53-6 HCAPLUS

CN Benzene, ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 100-42-5

CMF C8 H8

 $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{Ph}$

IC ICM C11D009-44
INCL 510101000
CC 46-6 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
IT Alcohols, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(C12-15, ethoxylated; in composition for **reducing
malodors** in air and on fabric surfaces)

IT **Air fresheners**
Deodorants
(composition for **reducing malodors** in air and on
fabric surfaces)

IT Perfumes
Surfactants
(in composition for **reducing malodors** in air and
on fabric surfaces)

IT Alcohols, uses
Essential oils
Esters, uses

Fluoropolymers, uses

Phenols, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(in composition for **reducing malodors** in air and
on fabric surfaces)

IT 108-93-0, Cyclohexyl alcohol, uses 4468-02-4, Zinc gluconate
7585-39-9, β -Cyclodextrin 7646-85-7, Zinc chloride, uses
7733-02-0, Zinc sulfate 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9002-98-6
9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9003-53-6D,
Polystyrene, sulfonated, salt 10016-20-3,
 α -Cyclodextrin 13040-19-2, Zinc ricinoleate 16039-53-5,
Zinc lactate 16283-36-6, Zinc salicylate 17465-86-0,
 γ -Cyclodextrin 18652-49-8 54590-72-6, **AQ 55S**
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(in composition for **reducing malodors** in air and
on fabric surfaces)

L135 ANSWER 12 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:706970 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:231404

TITLE: Preparation of **styrene-based (co)polymer fine particles** having volume average particle diameter in desired range

INVENTOR(S): Teramoto, Kenzo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sekisui Plastics Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2003252913	A2	20030910	JP 2002-57583	2002 0304

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2002-57583

2002
0304

AB Resin particles with volume average particle diameter (D) 1-3 μm and coefficient of variation (CV) $\leq 25\%$, useful for spacers, optical diffusers, lubricants, matte agents for toners and coatings, functional supports, etc., are prepared by (i) preparation of a 1st suspension of monomers with D 3-20 μm by addition of **styrene-based monomers** or their mixts. with other monomers, polymerization initiators soluble in the monomers or the mixts., amphoteric **surfactants**, and inorg. dispersion stabilizers to **aqueous media**, followed with spraying the 1st suspension under pressure from a nozzle to prepare a 2nd suspension and its polymerization. Thus, 90:10 (reaction ratio) **styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer fine particles** with D 2.2 μm and CV 18.9% was prepared in the presence of azobis-N,N-dimethylvaleronitrile, Na lauryl sulfate, dimethylalkyllaurylbetaine, and Mg pyrophosphate.

IT 9003-70-7P, Divinylbenzene-**styrene** copolymer
9017-43-0P, Divinylbenzene-methyl methacrylate-**styrene** copolymer

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of **styrene-based (co)polymer fine particles** having volume

average particle diameter in desired range by
suspension polymerization)

RN 9003-70-7 HCAPLUS

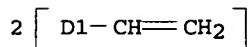
CN Benzene, diethenyl-, polymer with ethenylbenzene (9CI) (CA INDEX
NAME)

CM 1

CRN 1321-74-0

CMF C10 H10

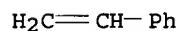
CCI IDS



CM 2

CRN 100-42-5

CMF C8 H8



RN 9017-43-0 HCAPLUS

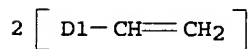
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, polymer with
diethenylbenzene and ethenylbenzene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 1321-74-0

CMF C10 H10

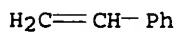
CCI IDS



CM 2

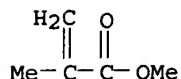
CRN 100-42-5

CMF C8 H8



CM 3

CRN 80-62-6
CMF C5 H8 O2



- IC ICM C08F002-18
ICS C08F012-00
- CC 37-3 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
- ST **styrene polymer fine particle**
suspension **polymn**; **particle diam control**
styrene polymer suspension polymn
- IT **Surfactants**
(amphoteric; preparation of **styrene-based (co) polymer fine particles** having **volume average particle diameter** in desired range by suspension polymerization)
- IT Fatty acids, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(coco, acyl-N-carboxymethyl-N-hydroxyethylethylenediamine sodium salt, amphoteric **surfactant**; preparation of **styrene-based (co)polymer fine particles** having **volume average particle diameter** in desired range by suspension polymerization)
- IT Fatty acids, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(coco, amidopropyl dimethylaminoacetic acid; preparation of **styrene-based (co)polymer fine particles** having **volume average particle diameter** in desired range by suspension polymerization)
- IT Polymerization
(suspension; preparation of **styrene-based (co) polymer fine particles** having **volume average particle diameter** in desired range by suspension polymerization)
- IT 107-43-7D, Betaine, dimethylalkyllauryl derivs. 36574-66-0D, 3-Aminopropyl dimethylaminoacetic acid betaine, coco fatty derivs. 107647-97-2D, acyl-, N-coco fatty derivs.
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(amphoteric **surfactant**; preparation of **styrene-based (co)polymer fine particles** having **volume average particle diameter** in desired range by suspension polymerization)
- IT 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(anionic **surfactant**; preparation of **styrene-based (co)polymer fine particles** having **volume average particle diameter** in desired range by suspension polymerization)
- IT 19262-94-3, Magnesium pyrophosphate
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(dispersion stabilizer; preparation of **styrene-based (co)polymer fine particles** having **volume average particle diameter** in desired range by suspension polymerization)
- IT 4419-11-8
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(initiator; preparation of **styrene-based (co) polymer fine particles** having **volume average particle diameter** in desired range by suspension polymerization)
- IT 9003-70-7P, Divinylbenzene-styrene copolymer

9017-43-0P, Divinylbenzene-methyl methacrylate-styrene copolymer
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of styrene-based (co)
 polymer fine particles having volume
 average particle diameter in desired range by
 suspension polymerization)

L135 ANSWER 13 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:481800 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:37998

TITLE: Phthalocyanine dye-containing resin particles
 and aqueous emulsions, inks, and
 paints therefrom

INVENTOR(S): Hoshino, Toyomasa; Morita, Makoto; Nemoto,
 Akifumi; Murata, Yukichi; Ishida, Yoshinori

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Chemical Corp., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 18 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

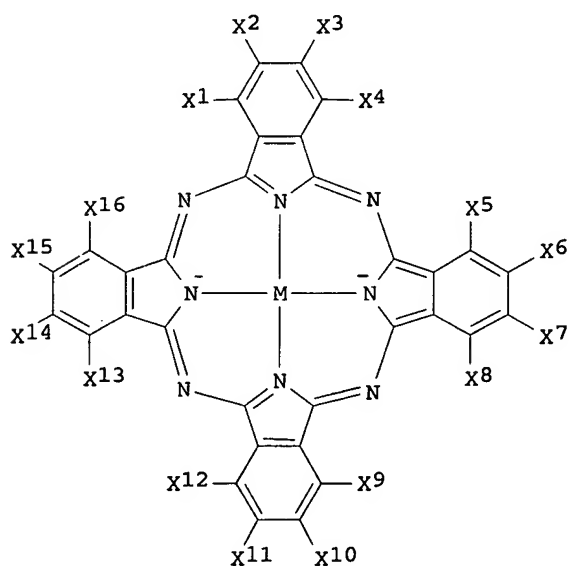
LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. -----	KIND ----	DATE -----	APPLICATION NO. -----	DATE
JP 2003176310	A2	20030624	JP 2001-379698	2001 1213
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-379698	2001 1213

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:37998
 GI



AB The resin particles are products prepared by emulsion polymerization of ethylenic monomers in aqueous media in the presence of surfactants, water-soluble polymerization initiators, and I [X1-X16]

= H, NO₂, OH, SH, CO₂H (salt), SO₃H (salt), CN, SCN, halo, ,
 (un)substituted alkyl(oxy), cycloalkyl(oxy), alkenyl(oxy),
 aryl(oxy), heterocyclic (oxy), amino, acyl(oxy),
 alkylsulfonyl(oxy), arylsulfonyl(oxy), alkoxycarbonyl(oxy),
 cycloalkyloxycarbonyl, alkenyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl(oxy),
 heterocyclic oxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, sulfamoyl, alkylthio,
 cycloalkylthio, arylthio, heterocyclic thio, alkoxysulfonyl,
 cycloalkyloxysulfonyl, alkenyloxysulfonyl, aryloxysulfonyl,
 heterocyclic oxysulfonyl; X1 and X2, X2 and X3, X3 and X4, X5 and
 X6, X6 and X7, X7 and X8, X9 and X10, X10 and X11, X11 and X12,
 X13 and X14, X14 and X15, and X15 and X16 may form ring; M = H₂,
 Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Ru, Rh, Pd, Pt, AlY, SiY₂, GeY₂, SnY₂; Y =
 halo, OH, alkoxy, trialkylsilyloxy] and satisfy I content
 ≥0.1%. The particles may satisfy DV 5-20 nm and 1 ≤
 DV/DN ≤1.5 (DV, DN = volume- and number-average
 diameter, resp.). Thus, **styrene**, Bu acrylate,
 acrylic acid were subjected to emulsion polymerization in the presence of
 a phthalocyanine dye to give a **polymer particle**
 dispersion with DV/DN 1.2. A jet ink from the dispersion was
 printed on paper, showing good color and high water and wear
 resistance.

IT 25586-20-3P, Acrylic acid-butyl acrylate-**styrene**
copolymer

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered
 material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(**particles**; phthalocyanine dye-containing resin particles
 with narrow mol. weight distribution for **aqueous** emulsion
 inks and paints)

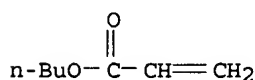
RN 25586-20-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate and
 ethenylbenzene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 141-32-2

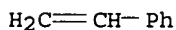
CMF C7 H12 O2



CM 2

CRN 100-42-5

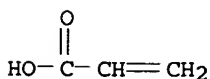
CMF C8 H8



CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



IC ICM C08F002-44

ICS C08F002-22; C09B067-08; C09B067-46; C09D007-12; C09D011-00;
C09D201-00; C09J011-08
CC 42-6 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
ST phthalocyanine dye acrylic particle emulsion aq ink
coating; narrow mol wt distribution phthalocyanine dye acrylic
particle
IT Paints
(aqueous emulsions; phthalocyanine dye-containing resin
particles with narrow mol. weight distribution for aqueous
emulsion inks and paints)
IT Inks
(jet-printing; phthalocyanine dye-containing resin particles with
narrow mol. weight distribution for aqueous emulsion inks
and paints)
IT Cyanine dyes
(phthalocyanine; phthalocyanine dye-containing resin particles with
narrow mol. weight distribution for aqueous emulsion inks
and paints)
IT Inks
(water-thinned, emulsion; phthalocyanine dye-containing resin
particles with narrow mol. weight distribution for aqueous
emulsion inks and paints)
IT 25586-20-3P, Acrylic acid-butyl acrylate-styrene
copolymer
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered
material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(particles; phthalocyanine dye-containing resin particles
with narrow mol. weight distribution for aqueous emulsion
inks and paints)
IT 574-93-6D, Phthalocyanine, derivs. 50794-53-1
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(phthalocyanine dye-containing resin particles with narrow mol. weight
distribution for aqueous emulsion inks and paints)

L135 ANSWER 14 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:479002 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:54327

TITLE: Azo dye-containing resin particles and
aqueous emulsions, inks, and paints
therefrom

INVENTOR(S): Hoshino, Toyomasa; Morita, Makoto; Nemoto,
Akifumi; Murata, Yukichi; Ishida, Yoshinori

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Chemical Corp., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 20 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 2003176309	A2	20030624	JP 2001-376678	

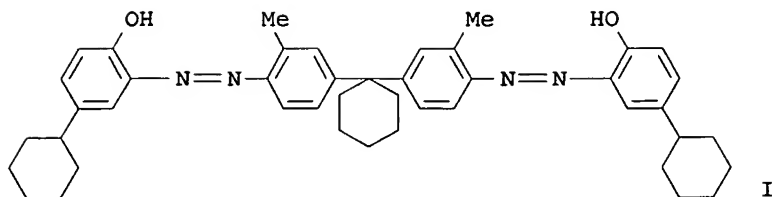
2001
1211

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-376678

2001
1211

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:54327

GI



AB The resin particles are products prepared by emulsion polymerization of ethylenic monomers in aqueous media in the presence of surfactants, water-soluble polymerization initiators, and azo dyes (D1N:NE1)mL(D2N:NE2)n (D1, D2 = residual group of diazo component D2NH2 and D2NH2; E1, E2 = residual group of coupling component E1H and E2H; L = linking group; m, n = 0-4; 1 ≤ m + n ≤ 4) and satisfy the dye content ≥0.1%. The particles may satisfy DV 5-20 nm and 1 ≤ DV/DN ≤1.5 (DV, DN = volume- and number-average diameter, resp.). Thus, styrene, Bu acrylate, acrylic acid were subjected to emulsion polymerization in the presence of I to give a polymer particle dispersion with DV/DN 1.4. A jet ink from the dispersion was printed on paper, showing good color and high water and wear resistance.

IT 25586-20-3P, Acrylic acid-butyl acrylate-styrene copolymer

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(particles; azo dye-containing resin particles with narrow mol. weight distribution for aqueous emulsion inks and paints)

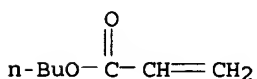
RN 25586-20-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate and ethenylbenzene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 141-32-2

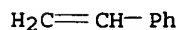
CMF C7 H12 O2



CM 2

CRN 100-42-5

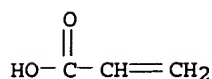
CMF C8 H8



CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



IC ICM C08F002-44
ICS C08F002-22; C08K005-23; C08L101-00
CC 42-6 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
ST azo dye acrylic particle emulsion **aq** ink coating; narrow
mol wt distribution azo dye acrylic particle
IT Paints
(**aqueous** emulsions; azo dye-containing resin particles with
narrow mol. weight distribution for **aqueous** emulsion inks
and paints)
IT Azo dyes
(azo dye-containing resin particles with narrow mol. weight
distribution for **aqueous** emulsion inks and paints)
IT Inks
(jet-printing; azo dye-containing resin particles with narrow mol.
weight distribution for **aqueous** emulsion inks and paints)
IT Inks
(water-thinned, emulsion; azo dye-containing resin particles with
narrow mol. weight distribution for **aqueous** emulsion inks
and paints)
IT 6706-82-7
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered
material use); USES (Uses)
(azo dye-containing resin particles with narrow mol. weight
distribution for **aqueous** emulsion inks and paints)
IT 25586-20-3P, Acrylic acid-butyl acrylate-**styrene**
copolymer
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered
material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(**particles**; azo dye-containing resin particles with
narrow mol. weight distribution for **aqueous** emulsion inks
and paints)

L135 ANSWER 15 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:479001 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:54326

TITLE: Quinophthalone dye-containing resin particles
and **aqueous** emulsions, inks, and
paints therefrom

INVENTOR(S): Hoshino, Toyomasa; Morita, Makoto; Nemoto,
Akifumi; Murata, Yukichi; Ishida, Yoshinori

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Chemical Corp., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 17 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

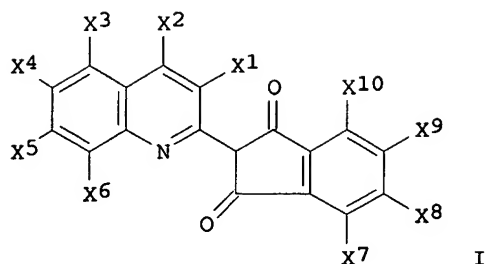
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 2003176308	A2	20030624	JP 2001-376677	2001 1211
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				2001 1211
JP 2001-376677				

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:54326

GI



AB The resin particles are products prepared by emulsion polymerization of ethylenic monomers in aqueous media in the presence of surfactants, water-soluble polymerization initiators, and I [X1-X10 = H, NO₂, OH, SH, CO₂H, CN, SCN, halo, , (un)substituted alkyl(oxy), cycloalkyl(oxy), alkenyl(oxy), aryl(oxy), heterocyclic (oxy), amino, acyl(oxy), alkylsulfonyl(oxy), arylsulfonyl(oxy), alkoxycarbonyl(oxy), cycloalkyloxycarbonyl, alkenyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl(oxy), heterocyclic oxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, sulfamoyl, alkylthio, cycloalkylthio, arylthio, heterocyclic thio, alkoxysulfonyl, cycloalkyloxysulfonyl, alkenyloxysulfonyl, aryloxysulfonyl, heterocyclic oxysulfonyl; X7 and X8, X8 and X9, and X9 and X10 may form ring] and satisfy I content ≥0.1%. The particles may satisfy DV 5-20 nm and $1 \leq DV/DN \leq 1.5$ (DV, DN = volume- and number-average diameter, resp.). Thus, styrene, Bu acrylate, acrylic acid were subjected to emulsion polymerization in the presence of I [X1 = OH; X2-X8, X10 = H; X9 = CON(n-C₈H₁₇)₂] to give a polymer particle dispersion with DV/DN 1.3. A jet ink from the dispersion was printed on paper, showing good color and high water and wear resistance.

IT 25586-20-3P, Acrylic acid-butyl acrylate-styrene copolymer

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(particles; quinophthalone dye-containing resin particles with narrow mol. weight distribution for aqueous emulsion inks and paints)

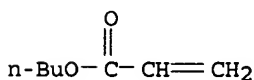
RN 25586-20-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate and ethenylbenzene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 141-32-2

CMF C7 H12 O2



CM 2

CRN 100-42-5

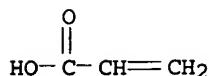
CMF C8 H8



CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



IC ICM C08F002-44
ICS C08K005-3432; C08L101-00
CC 42-6 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
ST quinophthalone dye acrylic particle emulsion **aq** ink
coating; narrow mol wt distribution quinophthalone dye acrylic
particle
IT Paints
(**aqueous** emulsions; quinophthalone dye-containing resin
particles with narrow mol. weight distribution for **aqueous**
emulsion inks and paints)
IT Inks
(jet-printing; quinophthalone dye-containing resin particles with
narrow mol. weight distribution for **aqueous** emulsion inks
and paints)
IT Dyes
(quinophthalone; quinophthalone dye-containing resin particles with
narrow mol. weight distribution for **aqueous** emulsion inks
and paints)
IT Inks
(water-thinned, emulsion; quinophthalone dye-containing resin
particles with narrow mol. weight distribution for **aqueous**
emulsion inks and paints)
IT 25586-20-3P, Acrylic acid-butyl acrylate-styrene
copolymer
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered
material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(**particles**; quinophthalone dye-containing resin particles
with narrow mol. weight distribution for **aqueous** emulsion
inks and paints)
IT 83-08-9D, Quinophthalone, derivs. 333382-61-9
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(quinophthalone dye-containing resin particles with narrow mol. weight
distribution for **aqueous** emulsion inks and paints)

L135 ANSWER 16 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:349505 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:346543

TITLE: Jet printing ink containing dye and pigment,
jet printing ink cartridge, jet-printing
method, and ink-jet printed imageINVENTOR(S): Asatake, Atsushi; Nakamura, Masaki; Kawashima,
Yasuhiko

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Konica Co., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 21 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	

JP 2003128968 A2 20030508 JP 2001-327590

2001
1025

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-327590

2001
1025

AB The ink contains (a) pigment particles coated with a water-insol. and water-dispersible polymer layers and (b) ≥ 1 colored fine particles selected from dye-containing resin particles, the particles further coated with dyes, and the dye-coated particle overcoated with a resin. The ink is characterized by that a redispersion coefficient, i.e., (secondary volume average particle diameter of the colored particles and the pigment after redispersion)/(the secondary volume average particle diameter before redispersion), is 0.5-5. The ink cartridge involves ≥ 1 container for the above ink. The ink is used for jet printing to give a Ag halide photog. image-like image with good granularity, gloss, and light resistance.

IT 35209-54-2

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(in jet printing ink containing dye-containing polymer particles and pigment giving image with granularity, gloss, and light resistance)

RN 35209-54-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with ethenylbenzene, ammonium salt (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 25085-34-1

CMF (C8 H8 . C3 H4 O2)x

CCI PMS

CM 2

CRN 100-42-5

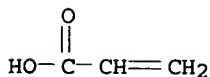
CMF C8 H8

 $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{Ph}$

CM 3

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



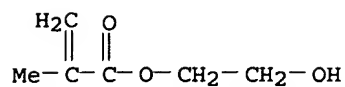
IT 26355-47-5, 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid-styrene copolymer 518020-17-2, Acrylic acid-butyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-sodium styrenesulfonate-styrene copolymer

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(jet printing ink containing dye-containing polymer particles and pigment particles containing)

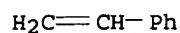
RN 26355-47-5 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with ethenylbenzene and 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

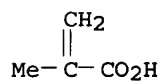
CM 1

CRN 868-77-9
CMF C6 H10 O3

CM 2

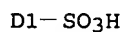
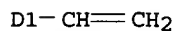
CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8

CM 3

CRN 79-41-4
CMF C4 H6 O2

RN 518020-17-2 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate, ethenylbenzene, 2-propenoic acid and sodium ethenylbenzenesulfonate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

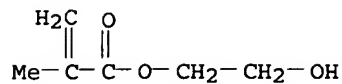
CM 1

CRN 27457-28-9
CMF C8 H8 O3 S . Na
CCI IDS

CM 2

CRN 868-77-9

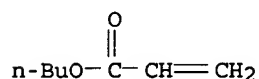
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 3

CRN 141-32-2

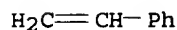
CMF C7 H12 O2



CM 4

CRN 100-42-5

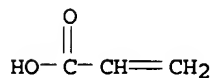
CMF C8 H8



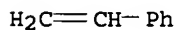
CM 5

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



IT 100-42-5D, Styrene, polymer with silicone
 macromonomer and acrylic monomer 9011-14-7, Poly(methyl
 methacrylate)
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (particle core; jet printing ink containing dye-containing
 polymer particles and pigment giving image
 with granularity, gloss, and light resistance)
 RN 100-42-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Benzene, ethenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

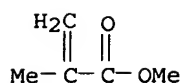


RN 9011-14-7 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 80-62-6

CMF C5 H8 O2



IT 26010-51-5, 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate-**styrene**
copolymer 28134-84-1, 2-Ethylhexyl
 acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-**styrene**
copolymer 40704-95-8, 2-Ethylhexyl
 acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-methyl methacrylate
copolymer

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (particle shell; jet printing ink containing dye-containing
 polymer particles and pigment giving image
 with granularity, gloss, and light resistance)

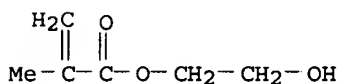
RN 26010-51-5 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with
 ethenylbenzene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 868-77-9

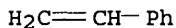
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 2

CRN 100-42-5

CMF C8 H8



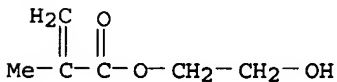
RN 28134-84-1 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with
 ethenylbenzene and 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)

CM 1

CRN 868-77-9

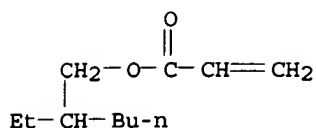
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 2

CRN 103-11-7

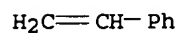
CMF C11 H20 O2



CM 3

CRN 100-42-5

CMF C8 H8



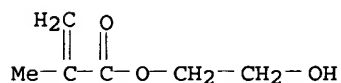
RN 40704-95-8 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxyethyl ester, polymer with
2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate and methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 868-77-9

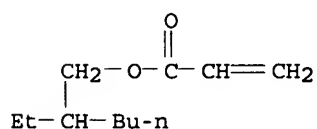
CMF C6 H10 O3



CM 2

CRN 103-11-7

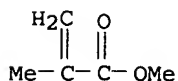
CMF C11 H20 O2



CM 3

CRN 80-62-6

CMF C5 H8 O2



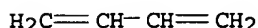
IT 9003-55-8

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(styrene-butadiene rubber, Nipol SX 1105; in jet
printing ink containing dye-containing polymer
particles and pigment giving image with granularity,
gloss, and light resistance)

RN 9003-55-8 HCAPLUS
CN Benzene, ethenyl-, polymer with 1,3-butadiene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

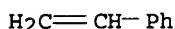
CM 1

CRN 106-99-0
CMF C4 H6



CM 2

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



IC ICM C09D011-00
ICS B41J002-01; B41M005-00
CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
Section cross-reference(s): 41, 42, 46
ST jet printing ink dye pigment; secondary vol av
particle diam colorant; redispersion pigment dye coated
particle ink; granularity ink jet printing
IT Styrene-butadiene rubber, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(Nipol SX 1105; in jet printing ink containing dye-containing
polymer particles and pigment giving image
with granularity, gloss, and light resistance)
IT Surfactants
(anionic; in jet printing ink containing dye-containing polymer
particles and pigment giving image with granularity,
gloss, and light resistance)
IT Ink-jet printers
(cartridge; jet printing ink containing dye-containing polymer
particles and pigment giving image with granularity,
gloss, and light resistance)
IT Surfactants
(cationic; in jet printing ink containing dye-containing
polymer particles and pigment giving image
with granularity, gloss, and light resistance)
IT Dyes
Ink-jet printing
Pigments, nonbiological
(jet printing ink containing dye-containing polymer
particles and pigment giving image with granularity,
gloss, and light resistance)
IT Inks
(jet-printing; jet printing ink containing dye-containing
polymer particles and pigment giving image
with granularity, gloss, and light resistance)
IT Acrylic polymers, uses
Polyurethanes, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(latex; in jet printing ink containing dye-containing polymer
particles and pigment giving image with granularity,
gloss, and light resistance)
IT Surfactants
(nonionic; in jet printing ink containing dye-containing

- polymer particles and pigment giving image with granularity, gloss, and light resistance)
- IT Polyvinyl butyrals
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(particle core; jet printing ink containing dye-containing polymer particles and pigment giving image with granularity, gloss, and light resistance)
- IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polymer with acrylic monomer; jet printing ink containing dye-containing polymer particles and pigment giving image with granularity, gloss, and light resistance)
- IT 161407-47-2 162208-01-7 319459-38-6 321392-21-6 323184-23-2
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(dye; jet printing ink containing dye-containing polymer particles and pigment giving image with granularity, gloss, and light resistance)
- IT 9002-89-5, PVA 203 35209-54-2 280109-44-6, Takelac W 605
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(in jet printing ink containing dye-containing polymer particles and pigment giving image with granularity, gloss, and light resistance)
- IT 577-11-7, Pelex OT-P 9014-85-1, Olfine E 1010 9016-45-9, Emulgen 920 25155-30-0, Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate 36348-64-8, Levenol WX 52628-03-2, Newfrontier S 510 266311-51-7, Emulgen LS 110
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(in jet printing ink containing dye-containing polymer particles and pigment giving image with granularity, gloss, and light resistance)
- IT 7429-90-5, Aluminum, miscellaneous 7439-89-6, Iron, miscellaneous 7440-70-2, Calcium, miscellaneous
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)
(ions; in jet printing ink containing dye-containing polymer particles and pigment giving image with granularity, gloss, and light resistance)
- IT 980-26-7, PV Fast Pink EB 980-26-7, Fastogen Super Magenta RTS 12271-00-0, Orasol Red G
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(jet printing ink containing dye-containing polymer particles and pigment giving image with granularity, gloss, and light resistance)
- IT 26355-47-5, 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid-styrene copolymer 70977-05-8, Butyl acrylate-butyl methacrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid copolymer 85284-03-3, Acrylic acid-butyl acrylate-butyl methacrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate copolymer 518020-17-2, Acrylic acid-butyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-sodium styrenesulfonate-styrene copolymer
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(jet printing ink containing dye-containing polymer particles and pigment particles containing)
- IT 326794-10-9, Nipol LX 844B
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(latex; in jet printing ink containing dye-containing polymer particles and pigment giving image with granularity, gloss, and light resistance)
- IT 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, polymer with silicone macromonomer and acrylic monomer 100-42-5D, Styrene, polymer with silicone macromonomer and acrylic monomer 142-90-5D, Lauryl methacrylate, polymer with silicone macromonomer and acrylic monomer 818-61-1D, 2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate, polymer with silicone macromonomer and acrylic monomer 9011-14-7, Poly(methyl methacrylate) 25736-86-1D, Polyethylene glycol

methacrylate, polymer with silicone macromonomer and acrylic monomer 272787-24-3, Butoxymethylacrylamide-ethylene glycol dimethacrylate copolymer

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(particle core; jet printing ink containing dye-containing polymer particles and pigment giving image with granularity, gloss, and light resistance)

IT 26010-51-5, 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate-styrene copolymer 28134-84-1, 2-Ethylhexyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-styrene copolymer 40704-95-8, 2-Ethylhexyl acrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate-methyl methacrylate copolymer

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(particle shell; jet printing ink containing dye-containing polymer particles and pigment giving image with granularity, gloss, and light resistance)

IT 9003-55-8

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(styrene-butadiene rubber, Nipol SX 1105; in jet printing ink containing dye-containing polymer particles and pigment giving image with granularity, gloss, and light resistance)

L135 ANSWER 17 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:711048 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:234176

TITLE: Ink-jet inks with good resistance to nozzle clogging, water and wear and method of use

INVENTOR(S): Arita, Hitoshi; Nagai, Kiyofumi; Konishi, Akiko

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ricoh Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 18 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002265831	A2	20020918	JP 2001-69901	2001 0313

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-69901

2001
0313

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:234176

AB The inks contain (A) self-dispersible pigments, (B) polymer particles having average diameter of ≤ 0.5 μm as film-forming component, (C) $C_{\geq 8}$ polyols or glycol ethers, (D) anionic or nonionic surfactants, (E) water-soluble solvents and (F) water where the B particles have a storage modulus (measured by a frequency sweep over a range of 0.01-10 Hz at a strain of 1.0 in the dynamic viscoelasticity determination method) of $< 1 \times 10^{-1}$ Pa and the A and B have < 50 nm difference in their volume-average particle diameter, number-average particle diameter and area-average particle diameter, resp. Thus, emulsion-polymerizing acrylamide 20 with styrene 435, Bu acrylate 475 and methacrylic acid 30 g in a continuous addition mode using K persulfate initiator in water and extended aging and neutralizing with NH_4OH gave a copolymer (I) in emulsion with solids content 40%, residual unreacted monomer content 163 ppm, film-forming min. temperature 22°, surface

tension 57 dyne/cm, contact angles 89° and average particle diameter 0.09 μm . Mixing carbon black 5 with glycerin 5, diethylene glycol 15, 2-pyrrolidone 3, 2-ethyl-1,3-hexanediol 2, an anionic surfactant 1, Proxel LV 0.2, the I 3 and balance of water to 100% gave an ink with freedom from nozzle clogging.

IT 324575-93-1P, Acrylamide-butyl acrylate-ethylene glycol dimethacrylate-methacrylic acid-**styrene** copolymer ammonium salt 332171-76-3P, Acrylamide-butyl acrylate-ethylene glycol dimethacrylate-glycidyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid-**styrene** copolymer ammonium salt

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (core/shell particles; manufacture of ink-jet inks containing film-forming polymer particles of compatible size to pigments with good resistance to nozzle clogging, water and wear)

RN 324575-93-1 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate, 1,2-ethanediyl bis(2-methyl-2-propenoate), ethenylbenzene and 2-propenamide, ammonium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 324575-92-0

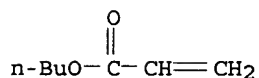
CMF (C10 H14 O4 . C8 H8 . C7 H12 O2 . C4 H6 O2 . C3 H5 N O)x

CCI PMS

CM 2

CRN 141-32-2

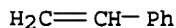
CMF C7 H12 O2



CM 3

CRN 100-42-5

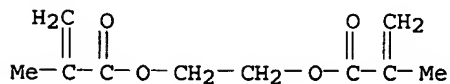
CMF C8 H8



CM 4

CRN 97-90-5

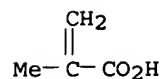
CMF C10 H14 O4



CM 5

CRN 79-41-4

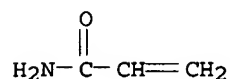
CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 6

CRN 79-06-1

CMF C3 H5 N O



RN 332171-76-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate, 1,2-ethanediyl bis(2-methyl-2-propenoate), ethenylbenzene, oxiranylmethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 2-propenamide, ammonium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 310445-08-0

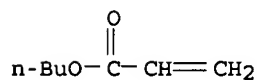
CMF (C10 H14 O4 . C8 H8 . C7 H12 O2 . C7 H10 O3 . C4 H6 O2 . C3 H5 N O)x

CCI PMS

CM 2

CRN 141-32-2

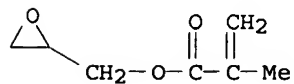
CMF C7 H12 O2



CM 3

CRN 106-91-2

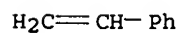
CMF C7 H10 O3



CM 4

CRN 100-42-5

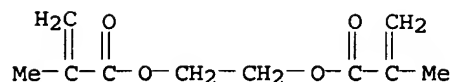
CMF C8 H8



CM 5

CRN 97-90-5

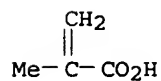
CMF C10 H14 O4



CM 6

CRN 79-41-4

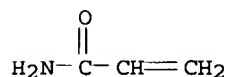
CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 7

CRN 79-06-1

CMF C3 H5 N O



IT 277300-62-6P, Acrylamide-butyl acrylate-methacrylic acid-styrene copolymer ammonium salt

324575-98-6P, Acrylamide-butyl acrylate-glycidyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid-styrene copolymer ammonium salt

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (particles; manufacture of ink-jet inks containing film-forming polymer particles of compatible size to pigments with good resistance to nozzle clogging, water and wear)

RN 277300-62-6 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate, ethenylbenzene and 2-propenamide, ammonium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 50658-98-5

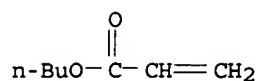
CMF (C8 H8 . C7 H12 O2 . C4 H6 O2 . C3 H5 N O)x

CCI PMS

CM 2

CRN 141-32-2

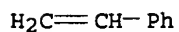
CMF C7 H12 O2



CM 3

CRN 100-42-5

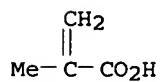
CMF C8 H8



CM 4

CRN 79-41-4

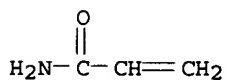
CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 5

CRN 79-06-1

CMF C3 H5 N O



RN 324575-98-6 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate, ethenylbenzene, oxiranylmethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 2-propenamide, ammonium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75266-11-4

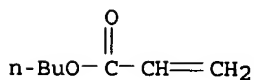
CMF (C8 H8 . C7 H12 O2 . C7 H10 O3 . C4 H6 O2 . C3 H5 N O)x

CCI PMS

CM 2

CRN 141-32-2

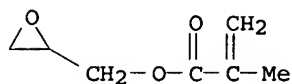
CMF C7 H12 O2



CM 3

CRN 106-91-2

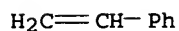
CMF C7 H10 O3



CM 4

CRN 100-42-5

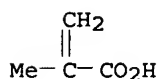
CMF C8 H8



CM 5

CRN 79-41-4

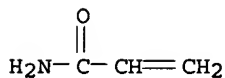
CMF C4 H6 O2



CM 6

CRN 79-06-1

CMF C3 H5 N O



- IC ICM C09D011-00
ICS B41J002-01; B41M005-00; C08F285-00; C09C001-48; C09C003-00
CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
ST clogging resistance ink jet printing pigment **polymer particle size**
IT **Surfactants**
(anionic; manufacture of ink-jet inks containing film-forming **polymer particles** of compatible size to pigments with good resistance to nozzle clogging, water and wear)
IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(ethers, **surfactants**; manufacture of ink-jet inks containing film-forming **polymer particles** of compatible size to pigments with good resistance to nozzle clogging, water and wear)
IT Glycols, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(ethers; manufacture of ink-jet inks containing film-forming **polymer particles** of compatible size to pigments with good resistance to nozzle clogging, water and wear)

- IT Ethers, uses
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (glycol; manufacture of ink-jet inks containing film-forming **polymer particles** of compatible size to pigments with good resistance to nozzle clogging, water and wear)
- IT Inks
 (jet-printing; manufacture of ink-jet inks containing film-forming **polymer particles** of compatible size to pigments with good resistance to nozzle clogging, water and wear)
- IT **Surfactants**
 (manufacture of ink-jet inks containing film-forming **polymer particles** of compatible size to pigments with good resistance to nozzle clogging, water and wear)
- IT **Surfactants**
 (nonionic; manufacture of ink-jet inks containing film-forming **polymer particles** of compatible size to pigments with good resistance to nozzle clogging, water and wear)
- IT Carbon black, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (pigments; manufacture of ink-jet inks containing film-forming **polymer particles** of compatible size to pigments with good resistance to nozzle clogging, water and wear)
- IT Alcohols, uses
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (polyhydric; manufacture of ink-jet inks containing film-forming **polymer particles** of compatible size to pigments with good resistance to nozzle clogging, water and wear)
- IT 324575-93-1P, Acrylamide-butyl acrylate-ethylene glycol dimethacrylate-methacrylic acid-**styrene** copolymer ammonium salt 332171-76-3P, Acrylamide-butyl acrylate-ethylene glycol dimethacrylate-glycidyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid-**styrene** copolymer ammonium salt
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (core/shell particles; manufacture of ink-jet inks containing film-forming **polymer particles** of compatible size to pigments with good resistance to nozzle clogging, water and wear)
- IT 94-96-2, 2-Ethyl-1,3-hexanediol 144-19-4, 2,2,4-Trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (manufacture of ink-jet inks containing film-forming **polymer particles** of compatible size to pigments with good resistance to nozzle clogging, water and wear)
- IT 277300-62-6P, Acrylamide-butyl acrylate-methacrylic acid-**styrene** copolymer ammonium salt 324575-98-6P, Acrylamide-butyl acrylate-glycidyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid-**styrene** copolymer ammonium salt
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (**particles**; manufacture of ink-jet inks containing film-forming **polymer particles** of compatible size to pigments with good resistance to nozzle clogging, water and wear)
- IT 5138-18-1D, 2-Sulfosuccinic acid, esters and salts 9003-11-6D, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer, ethers 9004-78-8D,

Ethoxylated phenol, alkyl-substituted 25322-68-3D, Polyethylene glycol, ethers 39828-93-8D, Polyethylene glycol monocarboxymethyl ether, alkyl ether, salts
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(surfactants; manufacture of ink-jet inks containing film-forming polymer particles of compatible size to pigments with good resistance to nozzle clogging, water and wear)

L135 ANSWER 18 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:539787 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:95569

TITLE: Manufacture of wipes impregnated with cleaning compositions for removing stains from fabrics and carpets

INVENTOR(S): Micciche, Robert P.; Durden, Catherine;

Tripathi, Uma; Mauro, Anthony J.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Playtex Products, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002055650	A1	20020718	WO 2002-US1124	2002 0111
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002174500	A1	20021128	US 2002-43872	2002 0110
CA 2434474	AA	20020718	CA 2002-2434474	2002 0111
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				2001 0112
US 2001-261399P				P
US 2002-43872				A
WO 2002-US1124				W
				2002 0111

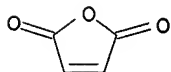
AB Title cleaning composition comprises at least one surfactant system, at least one preservative system, and a carrier. The cleaning composition is adjusted to a pH about 7.5 to about 10.5. The wipe has a loading level ratio about 1:1 to about 10:1, based on a total weight of the cleaning composition to a total weight of the wipe. In

addition, the wipe cleaning composition may have at least one enhancing agent including a skin softening, conditioning agent, a pH control agent, a **malodor reducing** system, alc., and a soil resist. Thus, a non-alc. cleaning wipe composition comprises water 97.4, sodium octyl sulfate/Sodium caprylyl sulfonate/octoxynol-9 (**surfactants**) 1.6, sodium bicarbonate (enhancing agent) 0.5, 1-(3-chloroallyl)-3,5,7-azoniaadamantane chloride (preservative) 0.1, anionic fluorosurfactant (soil resist) 0.1, and fragrance 0.3 wt%.

IT 9011-13-6, Styrenemaleic anhydride copolymer
 9011-14-7, Methylmethacrylate polymer
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (antisoiling agent; wipes impregnated with cleaning compns. for removing stains from fabrics and carpets)
 RN 9011-13-6 HCAPLUS
 CN 2,5-Furandione, polymer with ethenylbenzene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

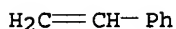
CM 1

CRN 108-31-6
 CMF C4 H2 O3



CM 2

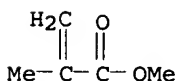
CRN 100-42-5
 CMF C8 H8



RN 9011-14-7 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 80-62-6
 CMF C5 H8 O2



IC ICM C11D017-00
 ICS A61K009-70; B32B027-04
 CC 46-6 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
 Section cross-reference(s): 40
 IT **Surfactants**
 (amphoteric; carpet wipes cleaning compns. containing)
 IT **Surfactants**
 (anionic; carpet wipes cleaning compns. containing)
 IT **Surfactants**
 (carpet wipes cleaning compns. containing)
 IT **Surfactants**
 (cationic; carpet wipes cleaning compns. containing)
 IT **Surfactants**

(fluorosurfactants, anionic; carpet wipes cleaning compns. containing)

IT **Surfactants**
(nonionic; carpet wipes cleaning compns. containing)

IT Amine oxides
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(**surfactant**; carpet wipes cleaning compns. containing)

IT Carpets
Containers
Detergents
Impregnation
Textiles
Web materials
(wipes impregnated with cleaning compns. for removing stains from fabrics and carpets)

IT **Surfactants**
(zwitterionic; carpet wipes cleaning compns. containing)

IT 110-16-7D, Maleic acid, polymers 9003-01-4, Acrylic acid polymers 9003-32-1, Ethyl acrylate polymer 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9011-07-8, Vinyl acetate-maleic anhydride copolymer 9011-13-6, Styrenemaleic anhydride copolymer 9011-14-7, Methylmethacrylate polymer 9016-53-9, Imidazoline polymers 25087-26-7, Methacrylic acid polymer
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(antisoiling agent; wipes impregnated with cleaning compns. for removing stains from fabrics and carpets)

IT 126-92-1, Sodium octyl sulfate 5324-84-5, Sodium octyl sulfonate 9036-19-5, Octoxynol-9
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(**surfactant**; wipes impregnated with cleaning compns. for removing stains from fabrics and carpets)

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L135 ANSWER 19 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:104789 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:143421

TITLE: Ion-conductive solid electrolyte membranes of magnetically oriented meso-porous silica structures, their manufacture, and electric devices using them

INVENTOR(S): Horikiri, Tomonari

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon Inc., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002042550	A2	20020208	JP 2000-231842	2000 0731

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2000-231842

2000
0731

AB The invention relates to a solid electrolyte membrane comprising meso-porous silica, whose structure is magnetically oriented in one direction to obtain anisotropic ion conductivity. The structure may be planar-hexagonal with monoaxially oriented meso channels or lamellar with parallel layers. The membranes, useful

for secondary batteries, are manufactured by hydrolyzing Si compds. on a substrate in the presence of **surfactants** and **treating** the resulting layers with a magnetic field.

IT 11099-06-2P, Silicic acid, ethyl ester
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (manufacture of solid electrolyte membranes of magnetically oriented ion-conductive meso-porous silica structures)
 RN 11099-06-2 HCAPLUS
 CN Silicic acid, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 1343-98-2
 CMF Unspecified
 CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2
 CRN 64-17-5
 CMF C2 H6 O

H₃C-CH₂-OH

IC ICM H01B001-06
 ICS H01B013-00; H01M010-36
 CC 76-2 (Electric Phenomena)
 Section cross-reference(s): 52
 ST solid electrolyte oriented meso porous silica; anisotropic ion conductor silica magnetic orientation; lamellar planar hexagonal porous silica electrolyte; **surfactant** ion conductive porous silica membrane
 IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (ion conducting **surfactant**; manufacture of solid electrolyte membranes of magnetically oriented ion-conductive meso-porous silica structures)
 IT **Surfactants**
 (manufacture of membranes with; manufacture of solid electrolyte membranes of magnetically oriented ion-conductive meso-porous silica structures)
 IT 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 33454-82-9, Lithium trifluoromethanesulfonate
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (ion conducting **surfactant**; manufacture of solid electrolyte membranes of magnetically oriented ion-conductive meso-porous silica structures)
 IT 11099-06-2P, Silicic acid, ethyl ester
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (manufacture of solid electrolyte membranes of magnetically oriented ion-conductive meso-porous silica structures)
 IT 57-09-0, Hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (**surfactant**; manufacture of solid electrolyte membranes of magnetically oriented ion-conductive meso-porous silica structures)

L135 ANSWER 20 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:792244 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:336890
 TITLE: Aggregation processes in manufacture of toners
 INVENTOR(S): Cheng, Chieh-min
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Xerox Corp., USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 14 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6309787	B1	20011030	US 2000-558538	2000 0426
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				2000 0426
				2000 0426

AB The present invention is directed to colorant and toner processes which utilize aggregation and coalescence, or fusion of a latex, colorant, such as pigment, dye and optional additive particles to form toner compns. with a **volume average diameter** 1-25 .mu.m. A process comprises aggregating a colorant encapsulated **polymer particle** containing a colorant with colorant particles and wherein said colorant encapsulated latex is generated by a miniemulsion polymerization

IT 321309-05-1P, Butyl acrylate-2-carboxyethyl acrylate-styrene copolymer
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation);
 PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (aggregation process of making encapsulated colorant and toner)

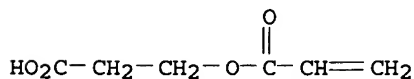
RN 321309-05-1 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, butyl ester, polymer with 2-carboxyethyl
 2-propenoate and ethenylbenzene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 24615-84-7

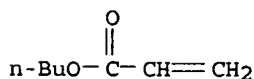
CMF C6 H8 O4



CM 2

CRN 141-32-2

CMF C7 H12 O2



CM 3

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8

H₂C=CH-Ph

IC ICM G03G009-08
ICS C08J003-16
INCL 430137140
CC 74-3 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and
Other Reprographic Processes)
Section cross-reference(s): 35, 38, 46
ST aggregation colorant **surfactant** encapsulate toner
emulsion polymn
IT **Surfactants**
(aggregation process of making encapsulated colorant and toner)
IT 9036-19-5, Antarox CA 897
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(Antarox CA 897, **surfactant**; aggregation process of
making encapsulated colorant and toner)
IT 321309-05-1P, Butyl acrylate-2-carboxyethyl acrylate-
styrene copolymer
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation);
PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(aggregation process of making encapsulated colorant and toner)
IT 7727-54-0, Ammonium persulfate 12626-49-2, Dowfax 2A1
25155-30-0, Biosoft D 40
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(**surfactant**; aggregation process of making
encapsulated colorant and toner)
REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE
IN THE RE FORMAT

L135 ANSWER 21 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:463282 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:47082
TITLE: Vinyl chloride polymer compositions giving
impact-resistant extruded articles
INVENTOR(S): Momose, Masaru; Sakabe, Hiroshi; Yoshida,
Katsumi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kureha Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001172458	A2	20010626	JP 1999-360713	1999 1220

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-360713
1999
1220

AB The compns., useful for extrusion materials, contain 85-99% vinyl
chloride polymers and 1-15% graft **polymers** [vol
.-average particle diameter (Dv) >80 and
≤140 nm], as impact modifiers, prepared by grafting 5-15%
monomers consisting of 30-100% C1-4 alkyl methacrylates and 0-70%

other vinyl monomers onto 85-95% butadiene (co)polymer rubbers consisting of 85-100% 1,3-butadiene and 0-15% copolymerizable vinyl monomers in the presence of anionic **surfactants** selected from sulfate ester **surfactants** and sulfonate **surfactants**. Thus, 80 parts butadiene was emulsion-polymerized with 6 parts Bu acrylate in the presence of Na₄P₂O₇, FeSO₄, EDTA-2Na, Na formaldehyde sulfoxylate, and di-Na dodecylphenyl ether disulfonate to give a rubber latex (Dv 103 nm), which was grafted with 13 parts Me methacrylate and 1 part Et acrylate in the presence of tert-BuOOH to give a graft copolymer (Dv 107 nm). A composition containing 4.5 parts of the graft copolymer, 95.5 parts PVC (S 901K), and additives was extruded to give test pieces showing 60° gloss 78%, impact strength (23°) 175 kJ/m², and good appearance.

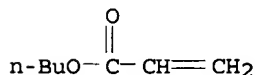
IT 106856-30-8P, Butadiene-butyl acrylate-ethyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate graft copolymer 107439-29-2P, Butadiene-methyl methacrylate graft copolymer 131757-32-9P, Acrylonitrile-butadiene-divinylbenzene-methyl methacrylate-**styrene** graft copolymer
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (impact modifier; PVC compns. containing emulsion-grafted butadiene rubber particles for impact-resistant extruded articles)

RN 106856-30-8 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, polymer with 1,3-butadiene, butyl 2-propenoate and ethyl 2-propenoate, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

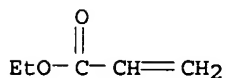
CM 1

CRN 141-32-2
 CMF C7 H12 O2



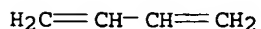
CM 2

CRN 140-88-5
 CMF C5 H8 O2



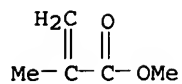
CM 3

CRN 106-99-0
 CMF C4 H6



CM 4

CRN 80-62-6
 CMF C5 H8 O2



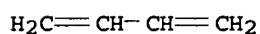
RN 107439-29-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, polymer with
1,3-butadiene, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 106-99-0

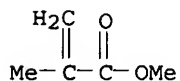
CMF C4 H6



CM 2

CRN 80-62-6

CMF C5 H8 O2



RN 131757-32-9 HCAPLUS

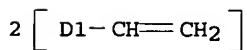
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, polymer with
1,3-butadiene, diethenylbenzene, ethenylbenzene and
2-propenenitrile, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 1321-74-0

CMF C10 H10

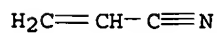
CCI IDS



CM 2

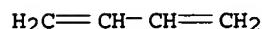
CRN 107-13-1

CMF C3 H3 N



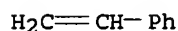
CM 3

CRN 106-99-0
CMF C4 H6



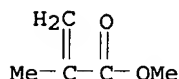
CM 4

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8



CM 5

CRN 80-62-6
CMF C5 H8 O2



IC ICM C08L027-06
ICS B29C047-00; C08F279-02; C08L027-06; C08L051-04; B29K009-00;
B29K027-06; B29K033-04
CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
Section cross-reference(s): 38
ST PVC impact modifier butadiene acrylic graft; rubber butadiene
graft polymn anionic **surfactant**
IT 28519-02-0, Disodium dodecyldiphenyl ether disulfonate
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(anionic **emulsifier**; PVC compns. containing
emulsion-grafted butadiene rubber particles for
impact-resistant extruded articles)
IT 106856-30-8P, Butadiene-butyl acrylate-ethyl
acrylate-methyl methacrylate graft copolymer 107439-29-2P
, Butadiene-methyl methacrylate graft copolymer
131757-32-9P, Acrylonitrile-butadiene-divinylbenzene-
methyl methacrylate-**styrene** graft copolymer
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use);
PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(impact modifier; PVC compns. containing emulsion-grafted butadiene
rubber particles for impact-resistant extruded articles)

L135 ANSWER 22 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:371572 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:367384

TITLE: Preparation of **polymer** emulsions
with high **solids**, low viscosity and
wide particle size distribution by two-stage
polymerization

INVENTOR(S): Furo, Masatami; Taichi, Yasuo; Onishi, Kiyoshi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dainippon Ink and Chemicals, Inc., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
----- -----	----	-----	-----	
JP 2001139610	A2	20010522	JP 1999-326717	

JP 1999-326717

1999
1117

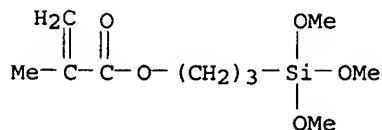
1999
1117

IT 340143-01-3P

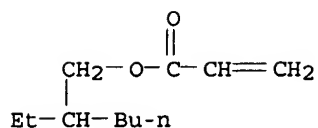
(preparation of **polymer emulsions with high solids**
, low viscosity and wide particle size distribution by
two-stage polymerization)

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with ethenylbenzene,
2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and
3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, graft (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)

CRN 2530-85-0
CMF C10 H20 O5 Si



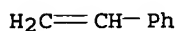
CRN 103-11-7
CMF C11 H20 O2



CM 3

CRN 100-42-5

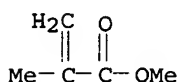
CMF C8 H8



CM 4

CRN 80-62-6

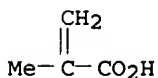
CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 5

CRN 79-41-4

CMF C4 H6 O2



IC ICM C08F002-24

CC 35-4 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)

Section cross-reference(s): 38, 42

ST acrylic polymer emulsion prepn two stage; polysiloxane acrylic graft emulsion solid coating; adhesive polysiloxane acrylic emulsion low viscosity; **particle** size distribution **polymer** emulsion prepn

IT Polymerization

(emulsion, two-stage; preparation of **polymer** emulsions with high **solids**, low viscosity and wide particle size distribution by two-stage polymerization)

IT Adhesives

Coating materials

Particle size

(preparation of **polymer** emulsions with high **solids**, low viscosity and wide particle size distribution by two-stage polymerization)

IT 340143-01-3P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation);

TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation);

USES (Uses)

(preparation of **polymer** emulsions with high **solids**, low viscosity and wide particle size distribution by two-stage polymerization)

L135 ANSWER 23 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:42707 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:111035

TITLE: Monodisperse dilatant polymer dispersions and their preparation

INVENTOR(S): Rupaner, Robert; Horn, Frank M.; Richtering, Walter; Muelhaupt, Rolf

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF A.-G., Germany

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 8 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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DE 19757669	A1	19990107	DE 1997-19757669	

1997

1223

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

DE 1997-19757669

1997

1223

AB Dilatant copolymer dispersions with average particle size 0.2-20 μm and particle size dispersity (volume-average/number-average particle diameter) <1.4, useful in the manufacture of impact-resistant plastics, toners, antistatic finishes, etc., are prepared by interfacial polymerization of (A) ethylene, styrene, butadiene, $\text{CH}_2:\text{CHCl}$, $\text{CH}_2:\text{CCl}_2$, (meth)acrylonitrile, (meth)acrylate ester(s), and/or vinyl esters of C2-16 monocarboxylic acids 90-99.8, (B) carboxyl group-free C2-12 charged olefinic monomers containing (un- or partially) neutralized SO_3H , OSO_3H , PO_3H_2 , or OPO_3H_2 groups 0.02-10, and (C) C3-5 unsatd. carboxylic acids or amides or glycidyl or hydroxyethyl esters 0-5 weight% in the presence of <0.1 weight% emulsifier and/or protective colloid and 0.01-5 weight% water-soluble salt of a metal of valence ≥ 2 . Thus, addition of 1.9 g $\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ in 40 mL H_2O to a mixture of 0.4 g p- $\text{CH}_2:\text{CHC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3\text{K}$, 0.865 g CaCl_2 , and 200 mL styrene in 1 L H_2O at 80° and polymerization for 10 h at that temperature gave, after removal of the coagulate by filtration, a dispersion (12.8% solids, pH 3.1) of copolymer particles with average particle size 1206 nm, standard deviation 56 nm, and surface charge d. 22.2 $\mu\text{C}/\text{cm}^2$.

IT 31619-79-1P, Sodium p-styrenesulfonate-styrene

copolymer 77017-76-6P 123773-37-5P

219635-76-4P 219635-79-7P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of monodisperse dilatant polymer dispersions)

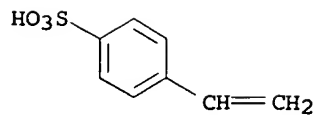
RN 31619-79-1 HCAPLUS

CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-ethenyl-, sodium salt, polymer with ethenylbenzene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 2695-37-6

CMF C8 H8 O3 S . Na

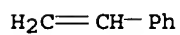


● Na

CM 2

CRN 100-42-5

CMF C8 H8



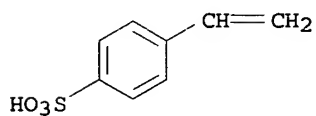
RN 77017-76-6 HCAPLUS

CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-ethenyl-, potassium salt, polymer with ethenylbenzene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 4551-90-0

CMF C8 H8 O3 S . K

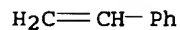


● K

CM 2

CRN 100-42-5

CMF C8 H8



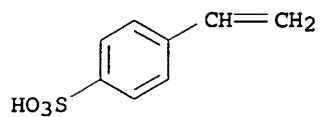
RN 123773-37-5 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, polymer with potassium 4-ethenylbenzenesulfonate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 4551-90-0

CMF C8 H8 O3 S . K

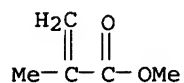


● K

CM 2

CRN 80-62-6

CMF C5 H8 O2



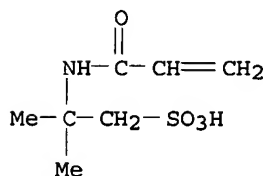
RN 219635-76-4 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate, ethenylbenzene,
 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-1-propanesulfonic acid
 monosodium salt and sodium 4-ethenylbenzenesulfonate (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 5165-97-9

CMF C7 H13 N O4 S . Na

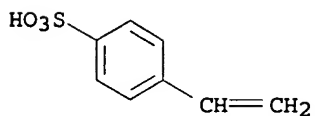


● Na

CM 2

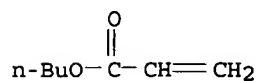
CRN 2695-37-6

CMF C8 H8 O3 S . Na

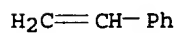


● Na

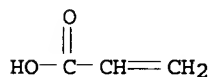
CM 3

CRN 141-32-2
CMF C7 H12 O2

CM 4

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8

CM 5

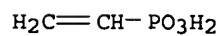
CRN 79-10-7
CMF C3 H4 O2

RN 219635-79-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester, polymer with
ethenesulfonic acid, ethenylbenzene and ethenylphosphonic acid,
sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

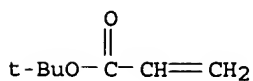
CM 1

CRN 219635-78-6
CMF (C8 H8 . C7 H12 O2 . C2 H5 O3 P . C2 H4 O3 S)x
CCI PMS

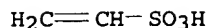
CM 2

CRN 1746-03-8
CMF C2 H5 O3 P

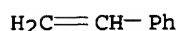
CM 3

CRN 1663-39-4
CMF C7 H12 O2

CM 4

CRN 1184-84-5
CMF C2 H4 O3 S

CM 5

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8

IC ICM C08F002-24
ICS C08F212-08; C08F220-18; C08F220-42; C08F218-04; C08F214-06;
C08F214-08; C08F210-02; C08F236-06
CC 37-3 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
IT 9002-89-5, Mowiol 10-88
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(**emulsifier**; in preparation of monodisperse dilatant
polymer dispersions)
IT 31619-79-1P, Sodium p-styrenesulfonate-**styrene**
copolymer 64112-33-0P 77017-76-6P 123773-37-5P
219635-76-4P 219635-79-7P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); PREP
(Preparation)
(preparation of monodisperse dilatant polymer dispersions)

L135 ANSWER 24 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:262496 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:321988

TITLE: Iron(II) chloride catalyzed emulsion
polymerization of methyl methacrylate using
different initiatorsAUTHOR(S): Moustafa, A. B.; Faizalla, A.; Abd El Hady, B.
M.CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Polymers and Pigments, National
Research Center, Cairo, EgyptSOURCE: Journal of Applied Polymer Science (1998),
68(11), 1725-1738
CODEN: JAPNAB; ISSN: 0021-8995

PUBLISHER: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The **emulsifier** and **emulsifier**-free emulsion
polymerization of Me methacrylate (MMA) using sodium bisulfite,
acetaldehyde sodium bisulfite (ACSB), octylaldehyde sodium
bisulfite (OSB), benzaldehyde sodium bisulfite (BSB), and acetone
sodium bisulfite (ASB) as different initiators, and Na
dodecylbenzenesulfonate (DBSS) as an **emulsifier**, were
carried out at 30, 40, and 50°. The effect of temperature,
FeCl₂, and the type of initiator on the tacticity of the obtained
polymers was investigated by means of NMR spectroscopy. The
effect of FeCl₂ and the four carbonyl adducts (ACSB, OSB, BSB, and
ASB) on the **volume-average diameter** and the
number of **polymer particles** per unit volume was
studied. FeCl₂ had a pronounced catalytic effect on the emulsion
polymerization. The initiating powers of ACSB, BSB, OSB, and ASB were

3.27, 0.6, 1.78, and 0.23, resp. The rate of emulsion polymerization and viscosity-average mol. weight depended on the DBSS, concentration, initiator type and concentration, temperature, and amount of catalyst (FeCl₂).

IT 9011-14-7P, PMMA

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(emulsion preparation in presence of ferrous chloride catalyst)

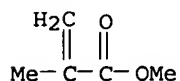
RN 9011-14-7 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 80-62-6

CMF C5 H8 O2



CC 35-3 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)

IT 25155-30-0, Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(emulsifier; Me methacrylate kinetics of emulsion polymerization in presence of)

IT 9011-14-7P, PMMA

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(emulsion preparation in presence of ferrous chloride catalyst)

REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE
IN THE RE FORMAT

L135 ANSWER 25 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:416559 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:66649

TITLE: Manufacture of spherical resin microparticle
aqueous dispersions by phase-reversion
emulsification with a sharp size distribution
with good size reproducibility

INVENTOR(S): Mo, Keni; Inaba, Fumihiko; Nomura, Minoru;
Ominato, Hiroyuki; Sakurai, Hiroko

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dainippon Ink and Chemicals, Inc., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09111000	A2	19970428	JP 1995-266948	1995 1016

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1995-266948

1995
1016

AB The title dispersions are prepared by using a stirring apparatus having a rotating shaft with a main stirring blade at bottom pushing fluid media upward and upper auxiliary blades of paddling and scraping and pushing the fluid medium downward and baffle plates on the bath inner wall; the auxiliary blades are placed to cause phase misalignment, wherein a water-dispersible water-insol. resin solution

in organic solvent is mixed with an aqueous medium for phase-reversion emulsification, or the phase-reversion emulsification can also be caused by adding an aqueous medium containing emulsifiers and/or dispersion stabilizers to the water-insol. resin solution in organic solvent. A copolymer made from acrylic acid 77, styrene 600, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate 143, and Me methacrylate 180 parts in MEK was treated with MEK, isopropanol and 1N NaOH to obtain spherical microparticles with weight-average diameter 7.8 .mu.m, volume-/number-average diameter ratio 1.13.

IT 190788-24-0P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation)

(manufacture of spherical resin microparticle aqueous dispersions by phase-reversion emulsification with a sharp size distribution with good size reproducibility)

RN 190788-24-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, polymer with ethenylbenzene, 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate and 2-propenoic acid, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 27306-43-0

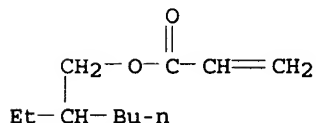
CMF (C11 H20 O2 . C8 H8 . C5 H8 O2 . C3 H4 O2)x

CCI PMS

CM 2

CRN 103-11-7

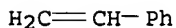
CMF C11 H20 O2



CM 3

CRN 100-42-5

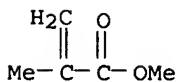
CMF C8 H8



CM 4

CRN 80-62-6

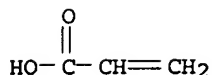
CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 5

CRN 79-10-7

CMF C3 H4 O2



IC ICM C08J003-14
 ICS B01F007-16; B01F007-18; G03G009-09; G03G009-087; C08L101-00
 CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
 ST acrylic **polymer** spherical **microparticle**;
 stirrer phase reversion emulsification
 IT Emulsification
 Mixers (processing apparatus)
 Powders
 (manufacture of spherical resin microparticle **aqueous**
 dispersions by phase-reversion emulsification with a sharp size
 distribution with good size reproducibility)
 IT 190788-24-0P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); PREP
 (Preparation)
 (manufacture of spherical resin microparticle **aqueous**
 dispersions by phase-reversion emulsification with a sharp size
 distribution with good size reproducibility)

L135 ANSWER 26 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:388697 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:19732
 TITLE: Water-washable ink compositions
 INVENTOR(S): Kawaguchi, Takashi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Brother Industries, Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09100432	A2	19970415	JP 1995-256125	1995 1003

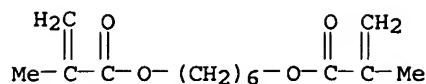
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1995-256125

1995
1003

AB Title compns. contain solvent-dispersed metal-deposited powdered colorants having a **volume-average diameter** of $\geq 1 \mu\text{m}$. A black cloth was marked with an ink containing water 63, ethylene glycol 15, a **dispersant** 1, a binder 1, and Al-deposited Techpolymer MBX 8 particles 20 parts to form silver markings, which were easily washed off by water.
 IT 53621-05-9, Techpolymer MBX 8
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (Techpolymer MBX 8, Al-deposited; metal-deposited powdered colorant-containing aqueous marking inks with water washability for fabric sewing)
 RN 53621-05-9 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 1,6-hexanediyl ester, polymer with methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

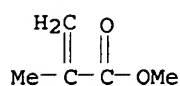
CM 1

CRN 6606-59-3
CMF C14 H22 O4



CM 2

CRN 80-62-6
CMF C5 H8 O2



IC ICM C09D011-02
ICS A41H003-00

CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 40

IT **Polymers**, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(metal-deposited, **particles**; metal-deposited powdered
colorant-containing aqueous marking inks with water washability for
fabric sewing)

IT **Metals**, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(on **polymers**, **particles**; metal-deposited
powdered colorant-containing aqueous marking inks with water
washability for fabric sewing)

IT 53621-05-9, Techpolymer MBX 8

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(Techpolymer MBX 8, Al-deposited; metal-deposited powdered
colorant-containing aqueous marking inks with water washability for
fabric sewing)

L135 ANSWER 27 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:414731 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:14731

TITLE: Toner for electrostatic image development

INVENTOR(S): Otani, Shoji; Takemura, Kazunari; Sato,
Yukiya; Inaguma, Kazunari; Tsushima, Rikio

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kao Corp., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 01223470	A2	19890906	JP 1988-49336	1988 0302

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1988-49336

1988
0302

AB The title toner is obtained by suspension polymerization in an aqueous medium of a monomer composition containing a charge regulator and a colorant and is characterized by particles having a coefficient of deviation $y = 100 S/x$ (%) [S = standard deviation (μ m) of toner volume distribution; x = volume average diameter (μ m) of toner] with y satisfying the relation $60 + x - 0.67 < y < 135 + x - 0.67$. The polymerization is carried out in the presence of Ca phosphate and an anionic surfactant as a suspension stabilizer.

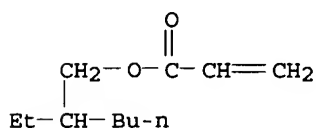
IT 25153-46-2, 2-Ethylhexylacrylate-styrene copolymer
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (electrophotog. toner containing)

RN 25153-46-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-ethylhexyl ester, polymer with ethenylbenzene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

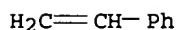
CM 1

CRN 103-11-7
 CMF C11 H20 O2



CM 2

CRN 100-42-5
 CMF C8 H8



IC ICM G03G009-08

CC 74-3 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST electrophotog toner polymer particle size

IT Electrophotographic developers
 (toners, polymer, with controlled particle size distribution)

IT 25153-46-2, 2-Ethylhexylacrylate-styrene copolymer
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (electrophotog. toner containing)

L135 ANSWER 28 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:198959 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:198959

TITLE: Air fresheners containing
 dipropylene glycol alkyl ethers, gelation agents, and perfumes

INVENTOR(S): Asagoe, Toru; Kato, Hiroshi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hasegawa, T., Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 63043666	A2	19880224	JP 1986-187860	1986 0812
JP 05060387	B4	19930902	JP 1986-187860	1986 0812

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1986-187860

AB Aqueous gel fragrant compns. as **air fresheners** contain dipropylene glycol alkyl ether and(or) propylene glycol alkyl ether 0.1-40.0, a gelation agent 0.1-15.0, a perfume 0.1-30.0, and H₂O 50.0-95.0 % by weight **Bad odors** are **eliminated** by the compns. and replaced by perfumes. Thus, an **air freshener** was prepared consisting of carrageenan 2.0, locust bean gum 0.2, dipropylene glycol Me ether 10.0, a lemon fragrance 10.0, an **emulsifier** 1.0, and deionized water 76.8% by weight

IT 52125-53-8

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**air freshener** gels containing)

RN 52125-53-8 HCAPLUS

CN Propanol, 1(or 2)-ethoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 64-17-5

CMF C2 H6 O

H₃C-CH₂-OH

CM 2

CRN 57-55-6

CMF C3 H8 O2

OH

H₃C-CH-CH₂-OH

IC ICM A61L009-01

ICS C11B009-00

CC 62-5 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

ST **air freshener** propylene glycol ether; gelation agent **air freshener**; dipropylene glycol ether **air freshener** gel

IT Perfumes and Essences

(**air freshener** gels containing (di)propylene glycol alkyl ethers and)

IT Gelation

(agents, **air freshener** gels containing (di)propylene glycol alkyl ethers and)

IT Deodorants

(**air fresheners**, gels, containing (di)propylene glycol alkyl ethers and gelation agents and perfumes)

IT 1320-67-8, Propylene glycol methyl ether 15764-24-6, Dipropylene glycol ethyl ether 34590-94-8 52125-53-8

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(air freshener gels containing)

L135 ANSWER 29 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1954:28843 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 48:28843
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 48:5207c-g
TITLE: Organic compounds of titanium
INVENTOR(S): Bostwick, Charles O.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

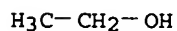
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2643262		19530623	US	

AB The preparation is described of several polyene glycol titanates, useful as adhesives, as **surface-active agents**, and as additives for gasoline, and for various coating and sealing compns. The glycol titanates may be either complex monomers or polymers, and are frequently chelated. Depending upon the reactants used and the exact composition, the products may be simply liquids, highly viscous or tacky materials, or powdery solids. Alcoholysis of organic esters of H₄TiO₄ is effected with 2,3-disubstituted 1,3-diols to yield glycol titanates with the structure .tplbond.TiOCH₂CHRCHR'O-. R and R' may be the same or different organic radicals. PrCH(OH)CHBtCH₂OH (I), 43.8 and (iso-PrO)₄Ti, 85.3 parts by weight, are intimately mixed in n-C₇H₁₆ (heat is evolved), an equal volume of H₂O is added, and, after separation, the C₇H₁₆ layer is evaporated to give a white powdery product, mol. weight 1520, TiO₂ content 39.3%, in which R and R' are believed to be Et and Pr groups, resp. Mixing I, 19.47 and (BuO)₄Ti, 22.6 parts gives a liquid product containing BuOH, useful without further treatment as a **surface-active agent** (R and R' are apparently Et and Pr, resp.). I 462.2 and (EtO)₄Ti 361 parts with an equal volume of cyclohexane, and after alcoholysis the product is washed with water and the cyclohexane evaporated at 230° to give a clear, viscous liquid, mol. weight 1210, TiO₂ content 24.9%. EtCH(OH)CHMeCH₂OH 2, and (iso-PrO)₄Ti 1 mole mixed as usual and hydrolyzed by heating with H₂O give a highly viscous, tacky, polymeric material in which R and R' are Me and Et, resp. 2-PrBuCH(OH)CHMeCH₂OH 3 and (tert-BuO)₄Ti 1 mole mixed in cyclohexane, then washed with H₂O, give [HOCHBuCHPrCH₂O]₂Ti(OH)₂, in which the HO groups on the alkyl chains are chelated with Ti. I 584, and (iso-BuO)₄Ti 340 parts, mixed in C₆H₆ and heated to 200° give a sirupy product similar to [HOCHPrCHEtCH₂O]₄Ti, in which 2 of the HO groups are chelated with Ti. MeCH(OH)CHBuCH₂OH 584 and (iso-PrO)₄Ti 284 parts, heated at 200° give a product of mol. weight 684 and TiO₂ content 14.7%. Cf. C.A. 36, 595.4.

IT 3087-36-3, Ethyl titanate
(reactions of, with dihydric alcs.)

RN 3087-36-3 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, titanium(4+) salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●1/4 Ti(IV)

CC 10 (Organic Chemistry)
 IT 3087-36-3, Ethyl titanate
 (reactions of, with dihydric alcs.)

=> => d que stat l136

L1 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON US20050113267/PN
 L3 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 24937-78-8/RN
 L4 13973 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 108-05-4/CRN
 L5 13674 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 74-85-1/CRN
 L6 2018 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND L5
 L7 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 9011-14-7/RN
 L8 71568 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 80-62-6/CRN
 L9 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 9003-53-6/RN
 L10 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 100-42-5/RN
 L11 71910 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 100-42-5/CRN
 L12 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 9004-57-3/RN
 L13 7489 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON 64-17-5/CRN
 L14 452330 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SURFACT? OR BIOSURFACT
 ? OR HYDROTROP? OR DETERG? OR ABSTERG? OR (SURFACE(W)AC
 TIVE# OR WETTING# OR FOAMING#) (A) (AGENT? OR ADDITIVE?
 OR COMPD# OR CMPD#) OR EMULSIFIER? OR
 DISPERSANT? OR SOAP? OR SHAMPOO?
 L15 3523 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON FABRIC(2A)SOFTEN?
 L16 38073 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L3
 L17 42394 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L6
 L18 91090 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L4
 L19 267816 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L5
 L20 46462 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L18 AND L19
 L21 453929 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 OR L15
 L25 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON FRAGANC? OR PERFUM? OR PARFUM? OR
 COLOGNE? OR ODOR? OR AROMA? OR SMELL? OR SCENT? OR OLFA
 CT? OR ESSENCE? OR BOUQUET?
 L26 5463 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L25(2A)(PLEAS? OR
 AGREEABL? OR NICE OR GOOD? OR BLISS? OR SWEET? OR
 DULCET?)
 L27 6201 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON MALODOR? OR MALODOUR?
 OR STINK? OR STENCH?
 L28 5701 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L25(2A)(FOUL? OR BAD
 OR OFFEN? OR NASTY OR UNPLEAS?)
 L29 43 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L26 AND L16
 L30 48 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L26 AND L17
 L31 51 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L26 AND L20
 L32 51 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L29 OR L30 OR L31)
 L34 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND L16
 L35 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND L17
 L36 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND L20
 L37 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L34 OR L35 OR L36)
 L38 46462 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L16 OR L17 OR L20
 L39 3258 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L38 AND L21
 L43 9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L39 AND L27
 L44 3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L39 AND L28
 L45 12 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L43 OR L44
 L47 3851 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (AIR OR FABRIC) (2A)FRE
 SH?
 L48 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 AND L38 AND L47
 L49 1301314 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SOLID? OR SEMISOLID?
 OR SEMI (A) SOLID?
 L50 84341 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SURFAC? (2A)TREAT?
 L51 3085 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L49(L) L50
 L52 338 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L51 AND L21
 L53 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L52 AND (L27 OR L28)
 L55 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON PARTICL? OR MICROPARTICL? OR PARTI
 CULAT? OR DUST? OR GRIT? OR GRAIN# OR GRANUL? OR POWDER
 ? OR SOOT? OR SMUT? OR FINES# OR PRILL? OR FLAKE# OR PE

L57 11659 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L50(L) L55
 L58 1245 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L57 AND L21
 L59 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L58 AND L37
 L60 75091 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L55 (3A) (POLYM? OR
 HOMOPOLY? OR COPOLYM? OR (HOMO OR CO) (A) POLYM?)
 L61 9062 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L60 AND L21
 L62 40991 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L49 (3A) (POLYM? OR
 HOMOPOLY? OR COPOLYM? OR (HOMO OR CO) (A) POLYM?)
 L63 49706 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L61 OR L62
 L64 1643 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (V OR VOL OR VOLUM?) (2
 A) (AVE OR AVERAG?) (2A) (DIA OR DIAM OR DIAMETER? OR
 DIAMETRE? OR RADIUS OR RADII)
 L65 50 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L64 AND L63
 L66 728605 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON MICRON? OR MICROMET?
 OR MICRO (A) (METER? OR METRE?) OR M (A) (M OR METER?
 OR METRE?)
 L67 32 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L65 AND L66
 L68 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L67 AND L50
 L69 672822 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON MU# (A) (M OR METER? OR
 METRE?)
 L70 32 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L69 AND L65
 L72 10891 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON FREE (A) (V OR VOL OR
 VOLUM?)
 L75 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L72 AND L65
 L76 115 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L32 OR L45 OR L48 OR
 L53 OR L59 OR L65 OR L67 OR L68 OR L70 OR L75
 L77 113354 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON DETERG?/SC,SX
 L78 10 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L77 AND L76
 L79 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND L78
 L80 105 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L76 NOT L78
 L81 36242 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON VISCOELAS? OR
 VISCO (A) ELAST?
 L83 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L76 AND L81
 L84 11 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L78 OR L79 OR L83
 L86 118668 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON SURFACTANT?/CT
 L87 10 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L86 AND L80
 L88 QUE ABB=ON PLU=ON INHIBIT? OR HINDER? OR IMPED? OR A
 RREST? OR REDUC? OR REDN# OR RESIST? OR SUPPRESS? OR RE
 TARD? OR PROHIBIT? OR PREVENT? OR BLOCK? OR ELIMINAT? O
 R LESS? OR ABAT? OR DEPRESS? OR DIMINISH? OR CURTAIL? O
 R ABSEN? OR REMOV?
 L89 3333 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L88 (3A) (L27 OR L28)
 L90 61 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L89 AND L86 AND (L77
 OR L21)
 L91 20 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L90 AND AQUEOUS?
 L92 40 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L91 OR L87 OR L84
 L93 9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L92 AND L38
 L94 67 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L76 AND L38
 L95 6 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L94 AND L77
 L96 40 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L92 OR L93 OR L95
 L97 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L15 AND L76
 L98 40 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L96 OR L97
 L99 64132 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L7
 L100 143773 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L8
 L101 23 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L76 AND (L99 OR L100)
 L102 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L90 AND (L99 OR L100)
 L103 58 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L98 OR L101 OR L102
 L104 108479 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L9
 L105 61942 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L10
 L106 280201 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L11
 L107 416802 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L104 OR L105 OR
 L106) OR ?STYRENE
 L108 49 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L107 AND L76

L109 6 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L108 AND L77
 L110 16 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L108 AND AQUEOUS?
 L111 10026 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L12
 L112 32484 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L13
 L113 36584 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ETHYL(A)CELLULOSE OR
 ETHYLCELLULOSE OR L111 OR L112
 L114 3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L113 AND L76
 L115 11 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L113 AND L89
 L116 2590 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L113 AND L21
 L117 4 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L116 AND L89
 L119 2602 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L113 AND (L21 OR L47)

 L120 480 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L119 AND L77
 L121 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L120 AND L52
 L122 3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L113 AND L52
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 OR L114 OR L115 OR L117 OR (L121 OR L122 OR L123)
 L125 21 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L124 AND L77
 L126 64 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L124 AND (L21 OR L52
 OR L65)
 L127 64 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L125 OR L126
 L128 59 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L127 AND (L21 OR L47)

 L129 10 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L128 AND L38
 L130 49 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L128 NOT L129
 L131 16 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L130 AND (L99 OR
 L100)
 L132 22 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L130 AND L107
 L133 4 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L130 AND L113
 L134 39 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L129 OR L131 OR L132
 OR L133
 L136 20 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L128 NOT L134

=> d l136 1-20 ibib abs hitstr hitind

L136 ANSWER 1 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:139318 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:183329

TITLE: Ink compositions with good stability and
ink-jet printing method

INVENTOR(S): Ishizuka, Takahiro; Ikeda, Kenji

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 51 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2004051892	A2	20040219	JP 2002-214239	2002 0723

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2002-214239

2002
0723

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:183329

AB Title aqueous compns. comprise oil-soluble dye-containing coloring fine particle dispersions and petroleum sulfonates. Thus, 2-carboxyethyl acrylate-Bu methacrylate copolymer 1.4, oil-soluble dye 0.6, and sodium 4-octadecylbenzene sulfonate 0.3 parts, and 2

M sodium hydroxide were mixed to give 13.3%-solids coloring fine particle dispersion with **average volume particle diameter** 80 nm, 50 parts of which was mixed with diethylene glycol 8, tetraethylene glycol monobutyl ether 2, glycerin 5, diethanolamine 1, and polyethylene glycol 2-butyloctanoate 2 parts, and water to give an ink with good stability and printability.

IC ICM C09D011-00
ICS B41J002-01; B41M005-00; C09B067-20; C09B067-46
CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
ST ink compn stability jet printing; oil soluble dye acrylic copolymer coloring particle ink compn
IT Sulfonic acids, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(salts, **surfactants**; ink compns. with good stability and ink-jet printing method)
IT **Surfactants**
(sulfonate-containing; ink compns. with good stability and ink-jet printing method)
IT 39412-55-0, Petronate HL 63952-44-3, Petronate L 109027-47-6
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(**surfactant**; ink compns. with good stability and ink-jet printing method)

L136 ANSWER 2 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:139317 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:183328

TITLE: Ink compositions with good dischargeability and ink-jet printing method

INVENTOR(S): Ishizuka, Takahiro; Ikeda, Kenji

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 50 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2004051891	A2	20040219	JP 2002-214238	2002 0723

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2002-214238

2002
0723

AB Title aqueous compns. comprise oil-soluble dye-containing coloring fine particle dispersions, water soluble polymers, hydrophilic organic solvents, and **surfactants**. Thus, mercaptosuccinic acid-containing iso-Bu methacrylate-Bu acrylate copolymer 1.5, oil-soluble magenta dye 0.5, THF 4, and tert-butanol 6 parts, and 2 M sodium hydroxide were heated at 70° and emulsified to give 16%-solids coloring fine particle dispersion with **average volume particle diameter** 22 nm, 50 parts of which was mixed with diethylene glycol 8, tetraethylene glycol monobutyl ether 2, glycerin 5, diethanolamine 1, polyethylene glycol butyloctanoate 1, and polyethylene oxide 0.02 parts, and water to give an ink showing good printability, water, light, ozone, and scratch resistance, and no paper dependency.

IC ICM C09D011-00
ICS B41J002-01; B41M005-00
CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
ST ink compn dischargeability jet printing; oil soluble magenta dye

acrylic copolymer pigment particle ink
IT Ink-jet printing
Surfactants
(ink compns. with good dischargeability)
IT 443873-90-3
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(surfactant; ink compns. with good dischargeability)

L136 ANSWER 3 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:18629 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:61008

TITLE: Color-safe fabric wrinkle removing and
refreshing composition, and application

INVENTOR(S): Kelley, Thomas; Gwilliam, Daniel

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 7 pp., Cont.-in-part of
U.S. Ser. No. 949,468.
CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	
US 2004004206	A1	20040108	US 2003-609351	2003 0630
US 2002079477	A1	20020627	US 2001-949468	2001 0910
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-233673P	P 2000 0919
			US 2000-237680P	P 2000 1005
			US 2001-266502P	P 2001 0206
			US 2001-295477P	P 2001 0604
			US 2001-949468	A2 2001 0910

AB The title composition is spray applied on fabrics to de-wrinkle and refresh while protecting colors which leaves no discernable residue. Quality H₂O, ≥ 1 alc.(s), and ≥ 1 surfactant(s) penetrate the fabric weave. One or more acids lower pH to stabilize sensitive dyes, thus ensuring color-safeness. Alcs. hasten drying and fragrances mask alc. odor and help consumers identify the product. Mech. action(s) by the user enhances wrinkle removal or imparts shape. Optional malodor-eliminating compds. keep fabrics fresh longer, or refresh malodorous garments. An optional quaternary ammonium compound reduces static cling but does not significantly increase residues. The composition de-wrinkles com. fabrics, and clothing from casual to fine, spray applied using a pre-compression sprayer. The composition is environmentally friendly,

safe for use on all types of fabrics, and safe for use at home or com.

IC ICM D06M010-00

INCL 252008910; 038144000; 427393200

CC 40-9 (Textiles and Fibers)

IT Creaseproofing

(agents; color-safe, fast-drying, **aqueous** wrinkle relaxing and refreshing composition spray-applied on casual to fine clothing and fabrics)

IT Clothing

Perfumes

Surfactants

Textiles

(color-safe, fast-drying, **aqueous** wrinkle relaxing and refreshing composition spray-applied on casual to fine clothing and fabrics)

IT Acids, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(color-safe, fast-drying, **aqueous** wrinkle relaxing and refreshing composition spray-applied on casual to fine clothing and fabrics)

IT Alcohols, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(ethoxylated; color-safe, fast-drying, **aqueous** wrinkle relaxing and refreshing composition spray-applied on casual to fine clothing and fabrics)

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses 64-19-7, Glacial acetic acid, uses

67-63-0, Isopropanol, uses 71-23-8, Propanol, uses 77-92-9,

Citric acid, uses 79-14-1, Hydroxy acetic acid, uses 144-62-7,

Oxalic acid, uses 526-83-0 5329-14-6, Sulfamic acid

7664-38-2, Phosphoric acid, uses 7664-93-9, Sulfuric acid, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(color-safe, fast-drying, **aqueous** wrinkle relaxing and refreshing composition spray-applied on casual to fine clothing and fabrics)

L136 ANSWER 4 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:169979 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:209443

TITLE: Foul air eliminator

INVENTOR(S): Parkhurst, Stephen L.; Osborn, Morey E.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SL Parkhurst Corporation, USA

SOURCE: U.S., 16 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	
US 6528014	B1	20030304	US 2000-661109	2000 0913
US 2003082082	A1	20030501	US 2002-65537	2002 1028
US 6749805	B2	20040615		
US 2005008544	A1	20050113	US 2004-848948	2004 0519
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-153764P	P 1999 0913

US 2000-661109 B1
2000
0913

US 2002-65537 A1
2002
1028

- AB A converter for transforming malodorous components of foul air comprises a porous layer having an oxidizing agent and an aqueous solution of a promoter. The promoter is preferably a water-soluble ethylene oxide or propylene oxide adduct. The layer is typically used in a gas-handling system to eliminate the foul air from a toilet or a bedpan. The layer can be used alone or with a second layer of activated charcoal. A Lewis acid and/or a Lewis base can be also used with the converter.
- IC ICM A61L009-00
- INCL 422005000; 424076100; 422122000
- CC 59-6 (Air Pollution and Industrial Hygiene)
Section cross-reference(s): 47
- ST **malodor removal** air purifn app toilet bedpan
operating room; flatus deodorization app toilet bedpan
- IT Charcoal
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(activated, adsorber; foul air **eliminator** for
removing malodors from toilets, bedpans,
operating rooms or the like)
- IT Apparatus
(blowers; foul air **eliminator** for **removing
malodors** from toilets, bedpans, operating rooms or the
like)
- IT Air purification
(deodorization; foul air **eliminator** for
removing malodors from toilets, bedpans,
operating rooms or the like)
- IT Air purification apparatus
Toilets
(foul air **eliminator** for **removing
malodors** from toilets, bedpans, operating rooms or the
like)
- IT Lewis acids
Lewis bases
RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical
process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or
reagent)
(foul air **eliminator** for **removing
malodors** from toilets, bedpans, operating rooms or the
like)
- IT Surfactants
(nonionic; foul air **eliminator** for **removing
malodors** from toilets, bedpans, operating rooms or the
like)
- IT Mats
(polypropylene; foul air **eliminator** for
removing malodors from toilets, bedpans,
operating rooms or the like)
- IT 77-92-9, Citric acid, reactions
RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical
process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or
reagent)
(as Lewis acid; foul air **eliminator** for
removing malodors from toilets, bedpans,
operating rooms or the like)
- IT 144-55-8, Sodium bicarbonate, reactions 584-08-7, Potassium
carbonate
RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical

process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(as Lewis base; foul air **eliminator** for removing malodors from toilets, bedpans, operating rooms or the like)

IT 9003-07-0, Polypropylene

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(fibrous mat material; foul air **eliminator** for removing malodors from toilets, bedpans, operating rooms or the like)

IT 1305-78-8, Calcium oxide, reactions 2782-57-2, Dichloroisocyanuric acid 2893-78-9, Sodium dichloroisocyanurate 7681-52-9, Sodium hypochlorite 7722-64-7, Potassium permanganate
RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(oxidizer; foul air **eliminator** for removing malodors from toilets, bedpans, operating rooms or the like)

IT 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(partially hydrolyzed; housing material; foul air **eliminator** for removing malodors from toilets, bedpans, operating rooms or the like)

IT 7631-86-9, Silica, uses 9002-86-2, PVC

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(support material; foul air **eliminator** for removing malodors from toilets, bedpans, operating rooms or the like)

REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L136 ANSWER 5 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:56333 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:123539

TITLE: Adhesive removers for floor materials and removing process therewith

INVENTOR(S): Takaoka, Hideki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyo Linoleum Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 2003020451	A2	20030124	JP 2001-209835	2001 0710

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-209835

2001
0710

AB Adhesives remained on floor materials (e.g., concretes, mortar, woods) after tile carpet peeling are easily removed by removers comprising solvents (alkyl glycol ether and/or terpenes and optionally aqueous alcs.), **surfactants**, and N-containing organic alkali compds. The removers have no strong alkali compds. or volatile solvents and show no **offensive odors** and less hand chapping. Thus, GA Cement (acrylic adhesive) left on a slate plate (JIS A 5403) after peeling a tile carpet therefrom was fully removed by a remover

comprising limonene, a polyoxyethylene alkyl ether, dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate, and monoethanolamine.

IC ICM C09J005-00

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
Section cross-reference(s): 46

ST floor adhesive remover limonene polyoxyethylene ether; octyl sodium sulfosuccinate **surfactant** adhesive remover; terpene solvent adhesive remover hand chapping free

IT Acrylic polymers, miscellaneous
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)
(adhesives; hand chapping- or **offensive odor**-free adhesive **removers** for floor materials)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(ethers, solvents; hand chapping- or **offensive odor**-free adhesive **removers** for floor materials)

IT Alcohols, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(ethoxylated, **surfactants**; hand chapping- or **offensive odor**-free adhesive **removers** for floor materials)

IT **Surfactants**
(hand chapping- or **offensive odor**-free adhesive **removers** for floor materials)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(monoalkyl ether, **surfactants**; hand chapping- or **offensive odor**-free adhesive **removers** for floor materials)

IT Bases, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(organic, nitrogen-containing; hand chapping- or **offensive odor**-free adhesive **removers** for floor materials)

IT Adhesives
(peelable, removers for; hand chapping- or **offensive odor**-free adhesive **removers** for floor materials)

IT Terpenes, uses
Turpentine oil
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(solvents; hand chapping- or **offensive odor**-free adhesive **removers** for floor materials)

IT 488836-18-6, Dipentene T
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(Dipentene T, solvents; hand chapping- or **offensive odor**-free adhesive **removers** for floor materials)

IT 488836-40-4, GA Cement
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)
(GA Cement, adhesives; hand chapping- or **offensive odor**-free adhesive **removers** for floor materials)

IT 102-71-6, Triethanolamine, uses 111-42-2, Diethanolamine, uses 141-43-5, Monoethanolamine, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(alkali compds.; hand chapping- or **offensive odor**-free adhesive **removers** for floor materials)

IT 67-56-1, Methanol, uses 67-63-0, Isopropanol, uses 99-82-1, p-Menthane 111-90-0, Carbitol 111-96-6, Diglyme 112-34-5, Butyl carbitol 138-86-3, Limonene 1329-99-3, p-Menthadiene
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(solvents; hand chapping- or offensive odor
-free adhesive removers for floor materials)
IT 577-11-7, Dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate 25322-68-3D,
Polyethylene glycol, monoalkyl ether
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(surfactants; hand chapping- or offensive
odor-free adhesive removers for floor
materials)

L136 ANSWER 6 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:813969 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:329269

TITLE: Composition and method for reducing odor and
disinfecting

INVENTOR(S): Hernandez, Pablo M.; Kron, Ryan E.; Wada, Mari

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Johnsondiversey, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002083189	A1	20021024	WO 2002-US11759	2002 0412

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA,
CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI,
GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG,
KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK,
MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE,
SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ,
VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT,
BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC,
NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW,
ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2444010	AA	20021024	CA 2002-2444010	2002 0412
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US 2003044309	A1	20030306	US 2002-122290	2002 0412
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EP 1379286	A1	20040114	EP 2002-723855	2002 0412
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BR 2002008926	A	20040420	BR 2002-8926	2002 0412
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CN 1512896	A	20040714	CN 2002-808298	2002 0412
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JP 2004535849	T2	20041202	JP 2002-580990	2002 0412
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 2001-284072P	P	2001 0416
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WO 2002-US11759	W	2002
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0412

AB The present invention relates to compns. and methods for controlling malodor on surfaces and particularly tobacco smoke on and in fabrics. The compns. of the present invention comprise aldehyde-containing fragrance components, nonionic **surfactant** and an **aqueous** vehicle. Optionally, addnl. solubilizers, odor control components and preservatives can be included. The compns. of the invention can be prepared as stable, gel-free, clear concs. and diluted for use. If prepared as a concentrate, the concentrate is diluted with water to a ready to use concentration and sprayed on the surface to be deodorized. Generally the **malodors** are significantly **reduced** in about 5 min or less. The compns. of the invention are particularly effective against smoke odors and demonstrate the ability to reduce these odors for relatively long periods of time. Selected amine disinfectant compds. can be included in the compns. to provide disinfecting properties.

IC ICM A61L009-01

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

ST odor disinfection aldehyde fragrance **surfactant** tobacco smoke

IT **Surfactants**

(nonionic; composition and method for reducing odor and disinfecting)

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L136 ANSWER 7 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:730324 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:249524

TITLE: Method and product for **eliminating malodors**

INVENTOR(S): Ochomogo, Maria G.; Adair, Martha J.; Ali, Sheila E.; Finn, Leslie E.; Peterson, David; Piche, Gregory M.; Van Buskirk, Gregory

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Clorox Company, USA

SOURCE: U.S., 9 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	

US 6454876	B1	20020924	US 1999-469576	

1999

1222

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-469576

1999

1222

AB The title method and product (preferably spray applied) for mitigating or **eliminating malodor(s)** is an **aqueous** liquid deodorizing composition which contains .apprx.0.1-3% water-soluble/dispersible polymer, .apprx.0.01-5% fragrance, .apprx.1-15% water-soluble/dispersible volatile solvent, 0.01-1% **surfactant**, and the remainder H2O. A general example aerosol formulation contained propellant 27.5, Carboset polymer 2.00, solvent 8.0, corrosion inhibitors 1.9, nonionic **surfactant** 0.5%, and water.

IC ICM B08B003-04

ICS C11D003-37; C11D003-43

INCL 134042000

CC 46-4 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)

ST aq liq deodorizing spray; smoke deodorizing spray

IT Textiles

(acrylic-cotton; liquid containing water-soluble polymer, fragrance, **surfactant**, and **aqueous** solvent for removing odors on fabric and soft surfaces)

IT Textiles

(cotton-polyester; liquid containing water-soluble polymer, fragrance, **surfactant**, and **aqueous** solvent for removing odors on fabric and soft surfaces)

IT Perfumes

Surfactants

(liquid containing water-soluble polymer, fragrance, **surfactant**, and **aqueous** solvent for removing odors on fabric and soft surfaces)

IT Deodorants

(refresheners and; liquid containing water-soluble polymer, fragrance, **surfactant**, and **aqueous** solvent for removing odors on fabric and soft surfaces)

IT 25311-71-1, Amaze 221627-90-3, Balance 47 274681-35-5, Balance

CR 361553-22-2, Balance 0/55 433924-03-9, Amphomer HC

461419-76-1, Flexam 130

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(liquid containing water-soluble polymer, fragrance, **surfactant**, and **aqueous** solvent for removing odors on fabric and soft surfaces)

REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L136 ANSWER 8 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:503326 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:67887

TITLE: Hair bleach composition and hair dye composition

INVENTOR(S): Matsuo, Takashi; Miyabe, Hajime; Shibata, Yutaka; Ito, Yoshiaki; Monda, Keiji; Misu, Daisuke

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kao Corporation, Japan

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 18 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	
EP 1219285	A2	20020703	EP 2001-130241	2001 1219
EP 1219285	A3	20040728		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2002193773	A2	20020710	JP 2000-400808	2000 1228
JP 3638519	B2	20050413		
JP 2002193774	A2	20020710	JP 2000-400875	2000 1228
JP 3662494	B2	20050622		
JP 2002193770	A2	20020710	JP 2000-400876	

				2000 1228
JP 2002193771	A2	20020710	JP 2000-400877	
				2000 1228
JP 2002201118	A2	20020716	JP 2000-402454	
				2000 1228
JP 2002226340	A2	20020814	JP 2001-27704	
				2001 0205
JP 2002265338	A2	20020918	JP 2001-61696	
				2001 0306
JP 3683505	B2	20050817		
US 2002139957	A1	20021003	US 2001-25762	
				2001 1226
US 6916432	B2	20050712		
JP 2004010620	A2	20040115	JP 2003-346663	
				2003 1006
JP 2004131510	A2	20040430	JP 2004-2806	
				2004 0108
JP 2004107359	A2	20040408	JP 2004-3668	
				2004 0109
JP 2004123759	A2	20040422	JP 2004-5430	
				2004 0113
JP 2004196812	A2	20040715	JP 2004-26557	
				2004 0203
JP 2004217672	A2	20040805	JP 2004-110719	
				2004 0405
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-400808	A
				2000 1228
			JP 2000-400875	A
				2000 1228
			JP 2000-400876	A
				2000 1228
			JP 2000-400877	A
				2000 1228
			JP 2000-402454	A
				2000 1228
			JP 2001-27704	A
				2001 0205
			JP 2001-61696	A
				2001 0306

AB A hair bleach or dye composition is described which, during use,

includes a mixture of a first composition containing an alkali agent and a second composition containing an oxidizing agent. The composition contains (A) an organic solvent having a partition coefficient log P in octanol-water at 25° of 0.3-6 and a mol. weight of 200 or less, in an amount of 1-70 weight%; (B) an organic solvent having a log P of less than 0.3, in an amount of 0-8 weight% and less than that of component (A); (C) an alkali agent, e.g., ammonia, in an amount of 0.1-10 weight%; (D) an oxidizing agent in an amount of 0.1-12 weight% as reduced to H₂O₂; (E) water in an amount of 20-70 weight%, and further may contain (F) a cationic **surfactant** in an amount of 0.01-10 weight%. A hair dye composition further comprises (G) an oxidation-type dye intermediate or (H) a direct dye. The composition has a pH of 7.5-12 after mixing of the first composition and the second composition. The bleach or dye composition provides **less offensive odor**, exhibit excellent hair-bleaching power and hair-dyeing power, and exhibit excellent hair-conditioning effect during and after treatment. For example, an oxidation-type hair bleach composition was prepared containing (by weight) first composition - 2-benzoyloxyethanol 10%, ethanol 3%, monoethanolamine 6%, oleyl alc. 2%, polyoxyethylene (20) octyl dodecyl ether 18%, polyoxyethylene (9) oleyl ether 6%, polyoxyethylene (3) tridecyl ether 15%, polyethylene glycol 400 8%, liquid paraffin 6%, perfume 0.4%, and water 25.6%; and second composition - 35% **aqueous** hydrogen peroxide 17%, polyoxyethylene (9) oleyl ether 25%, oleyl alc. 15%, 8-quinolinol sulfate 0.04%, 75% phosphoric acid 0.02%, and water 42.94%. The first composition and the second composition were mixed at a ratio of 1:1.5 (by weight), to thereby prepare a hair bleach composition. When used, the composition provided a weak offensive odor and excellent bleach power.

IC ICM A61K007-13

ICS A61K007-135

CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

IT **Surfactants**

(cationic; hair bleach and dye preps. containing hydrophobic solvent, alkali, and oxidizing agent)

L136 ANSWER 9 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:487971 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:48529

TITLE: Color-safe, fast-drying, **aqueous** wrinkle relaxing and reducing composition spray-applied on casual to fine clothing and fabrics

INVENTOR(S): Kelley, Thomas F.; Gwilliam, Daniel L.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
US 2002079477	A1	20020627	US 2001-949468	2001 0910
US 2004004206	A1	20040108	US 2003-609351	2003 0630
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-233673P	P 2000 0919
			US 2000-237680P	P 2000

1005

US 2001-266502P P

2001
0206

US 2001-295477P P

2001
0604

US 2001-949468 A2

2001
0910

AB This invention is a wrinkle relaxing and reducing composition that mimics the dewrinkling effects of steam. Quality water is used as the primary fabric relaxant and wrinkle reducer. A **surfactant** or combination of **surfactants** super-wets the fabric allowing the water to work. An acid or several acids lower the pH to ensure that composition is color-safe. Optional hydrophilic fragrance(s) mask the alc. odor and helps to identify the product. An alc. or alcs. lower viscosity and hastens the drying process. The mech. action of gently shaking or brushing fabric with free hand or forming fabric just after application of composition further enhances wrinkle elimination or reduction. Adding optional odor eliminating compds. and/or optional quaternary ammonium compds. keeps **fabrics fresh** longer, or refreshes **malodorous** garments by **eliminating** odorous compds. and/or reduces static cling, resp., without significantly increasing residues. The composition is applied in any reasonable manner but preferably spray applied using a com. available pre-compression sprayer or aerosol pressure container on fabrics in the home or in a com. setting to relax and reduce wrinkles in casual to fine clothing and/or fabrics, resp. It is color-safe, extremely fast drying, environmentally friendly and safe for use com. and in the home. The invention also includes the application of the composition on a "forgotten load" garment or reusable or individually packaged fabric carrier sheet which is placed in the home dryer to relax and reduce wrinkles in casual to fine clothing in "forgotten" dryer loads and for "bulk" or com. dewrinkling.

IC ICM D06M010-00

INCL 252008810

CC 40-9 (Textiles and Fibers)

IT Creaseproofing

(agents; color-safe, fast-drying, **aqueous** wrinkle relaxing and reducing composition spray-applied on casual to fine clothing and fabrics)

IT Clothing

Perfumes

Surfactants

Textiles

(color-safe, fast-drying, **aqueous** wrinkle relaxing and reducing composition spray-applied on casual to fine clothing and fabrics)

IT Acids, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(color-safe, fast-drying, **aqueous** wrinkle relaxing and reducing composition spray-applied on casual to fine clothing and fabrics)

IT Alcohols, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(ethoxylated; color-safe, fast-drying, **aqueous** wrinkle relaxing and reducing composition spray-applied on casual to fine clothing and fabrics)

IT 77-92-9, Citric acid, uses 79-14-1, Hydroxy acetic acid, uses

526-83-0, Tartaric acid 5329-14-6, Sulfamic acid 7664-38-2,
Phosphoric acid, uses 7664-93-9, Sulfuric acid, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(color-safe, fast-drying, **aqueous** wrinkle relaxing and
reducing composition spray-applied on casual to fine clothing and
fabrics)

L136 ANSWER 10 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:249980 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:249357
TITLE: Manufacture of colored leather
INVENTOR(S): Kerner, S. M.; Gorbachev, A. A.; Averkova, V.
I.; Orlova, E. D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Obshchestvo S Ogranichennoi Otvetstvennost'yu
"GVP Khimmaterialy", Ukraine
SOURCE: Russ., No pp. given
CODEN: RUXXE7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Russian
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	
RU 2151191	C1	20000620	RU 1999-116217	1999 0802
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			RU 1999-116217	1999 0802

AB The process which **eliminates unpleasant odor** and **reduces** dye consumption is based on precipitating basic Cr salts on derma fibers in the form of uncharged complexes, which do not prevent anionic dyes from penetration in the course of dyeing. Cattle offal is subjected to ashing, pickling, tanning with basic Cr salts, dubbing, neutralization, dyeing, greasing, and finishing. The pickling is preceded by treatment with **aqueous** solution of (NH₄)₂SO₄ and urea-HCHO resin which is prepared in **aqueous** alkaline medium containing CaCO₃, urotropin and urea. The reaction mixture is heated to reflux, mixed with nonionic **surfactant**, and prior to use, diluted with 10 parts of H₂O.

IC ICM C14C001-08
CC 45-2 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes)
IT **Surfactants**
(nonionic, urea resin solution component; manufacture of colored leather treated with urea resin containing **surfactant** before pickling)

L136 ANSWER 11 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:31400 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:87533
TITLE: Purified polyoxypropylene fatty acid
isopropanolamide **surfactants** with
good storage stability and **reduced**
malodor, production thereof and
detergent compositions containing the
surfactants
INVENTOR(S): Ito, Toyofumi; Higuchi, Hiroshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kawaken Fine Chemicals Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 44 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. -----	KIND ----	DATE -----	APPLICATION NO. -----	DATE
WO 2002002510	A1	20020110	WO 2001-JP5821	2001 0704
W: AU, CA, CN, ID, IL, IN, JP, KR, SG, US, VN RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
AU 2001069443	A5	20020114	AU 2001-69443	2001 0704
EP 1298123	A1	20030402	EP 2001-947831	2001 0704
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR				
US 2003176311	A1	20030918	US 2003-332092	2003 0103
US 2005187135	A1	20050825	US 2005-98370	2005 0405
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-206859	A 2000 0704
			WO 2001-JP5821	W 2001 0704
			US 2003-332092	A3 2003 0103

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:87533

AB The **surfactants** are prepared by the addition reaction of a fatty acid isopropanolamide compound (I) with 0.5-10 mol. propylene oxide where the malodor caused by the dehydroxy-cyclization product of the I, i.e., oxazoline compound as a byproduct can be suppressed to <0.1% by heating the product mixture with water or alkali **aqueous** solution at 50-100°. **Detergent** formulation containing 0.1-50% the **surfactants** has good thickening, foaming, emulsification, dispersion and solubilization properties.

IC ICM C07C233-18

ICS C07C233-20; C07C231-12; C07C231-24; C11D001-52

CC 46-3 (Surface Active Agents and **Detergents**)

ST propoxylated fatty acid isopropanolamide **surfactant**
malodor redn detergent formulation

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(fatty amido group-terminated, **surfactants**; purified polyoxypropylene fatty acid isopropanolamide **surfactants** with good storage stability and **reduced malodor**, production thereof and **detergent** compns. containing **surfactants**)

IT Amides, uses

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(fatty, alkoxylated, **surfactants**; purified polyoxypropylene fatty acid isopropanolamide

- surfactants with good storage stability and reduced malodor, production thereof and detergent compns. containing surfactants)
- IT Surfactants
(nonionic; purified polyoxypropylene fatty acid isopropanolamide surfactants with good storage stability and reduced malodor, production thereof and detergent compns. containing surfactants)
- IT Detergents
(purified polyoxypropylene fatty acid isopropanolamide surfactants with good storage stability and reduced malodor, production thereof and detergent compns. containing surfactants)
- IT 7504-77-0P, 5-Methyl-2-undecyl-2-oxazoline
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); REM (Removal or disposal); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
(byproduct; purified polyoxypropylene fatty acid isopropanolamide surfactants with good storage stability and reduced malodor, production thereof and detergent compns. containing surfactants)
- IT 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, uses
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(hydrolysis catalyst for oxazoline compds.; purified polyoxypropylene fatty acid isopropanolamide surfactants with good storage stability and reduced malodor, production thereof and detergent compns. containing surfactants)
- IT 142-54-1P, Lauryl monoisopropanolamide
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(intermediate; purified polyoxypropylene fatty acid isopropanolamide surfactants with good storage stability and reduced malodor, production thereof and detergent compns. containing surfactants)
- IT 78-96-6, Isopropanolamine 111-82-0, Methyl laurate 143-07-7, Lauric acid, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reactant for surfactant; purified polyoxypropylene fatty acid isopropanolamide surfactants with good storage stability and reduced malodor, production thereof and detergent compns. containing surfactants)
- IT 84170-76-3P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(surfactant; purified polyoxypropylene fatty acid isopropanolamide surfactants with good storage stability and reduced malodor, production thereof and detergent compns. containing surfactants)

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L136 ANSWER 12 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:624687 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:361919

TITLE: Reduction of contaminants in wastewater by treatment with an enzyme-surfactant composition

AUTHOR(S): Podella, Carl W.; Sasaki, Shuichi; Krassner, Stuart M.; Piskiewicz, Dennis

CORPORATE SOURCE: Irvine Developmental and Cell Biology,

SOURCE: Biological Sciences II, University of California, Irvine, CA, 92697-2300, USA
 WEF/Purdue Industrial Wastes Conference, Indianapolis, IN, United States, June 27-30, 1999 (1999), 393-411. Water Environment Federation: Alexandria, Va.
 CODEN: 69BTI5

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (computer optical disk)

LANGUAGE: English

AB Industry is under constant pressure by municipal wastewater treatment facilities to reduce the concentration of pollutants discharged in their effluent. As the publicly owned treatment works (POTW) approach capacity, they typically transfer much of the burden to industries they serve by requiring installation or expansion of existing pretreatment facilities to ease the pressure on the municipal facility. A Wisconsin-based food processor continually expanded for 20 yr when increased production outstripped the functional capacity of its pretreatment system and brought the POTW to the limits of their plant capacity design. The successful use of enzyme-surfactant compns. to: reduce BOD and total suspended solids (TSS); reduce aeration costs through better O2 transfer; and significantly reduce or eliminate the malodor of wastewater processed by the existing pretreatment facility. Bench tests replicated and confirmed the results. As a result of the enzyme-surfactant treatment program, the food processor could defer the required pretreatment facility expansion for at least 12-15 yr and realize substantial net savings on their wastewater surcharges.

CC 60-2 (Waste Treatment and Disposal)
 Section cross-reference(s): 7, 17, 46

ST food processing biol wastewater pretreatment; enzyme surfactant wastewater pretreatment food processing effluent; org compd degrdn enzyme surfactant wastewater pretreatment; odor control enzyme surfactant wastewater pretreatment

IT Wastewater treatment
 (biol.; reducing organic compds. and odor associated with food processing wastewater by pretreatment with enzyme-surfactant composition)

IT Surfactants
 (enzymes and; reducing organic compds. and odor associated with food processing wastewater by pretreatment with enzyme-surfactant composition)

IT Wastewater treatment
 (enzymic, surfactants and; reducing organic compds. and odor associated with food processing wastewater by pretreatment with enzyme-surfactant composition)

IT Economics
 Odor and Odorous substances
 (reducing organic compds. and odor associated with food processing wastewater by pretreatment with enzyme-surfactant composition)

IT Organic compounds, processes
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); REM (Removal or disposal); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (reducing organic compds. and odor associated with food processing wastewater by pretreatment with enzyme-surfactant composition)

IT Solids
 (removal of total suspended; reducing organic compds. and odor associated with food processing wastewater by pretreatment with enzyme-surfactant composition)

IT Biochemical oxygen demand
 Chemical oxygen demand
 (removal of; reducing organic compds. and odor associated with food

processing wastewater by pretreatment with enzyme-
surfactant composition)
 IT Soybean (Glycine max)
 (wastewater from processing of; reducing organic compds. and odor
 associated with food processing wastewater by pretreatment with
 enzyme-**surfactant** composition)
 IT Food processing
 (wastewater from; reducing organic compds. and odor associated with
 food processing wastewater by pretreatment with enzyme-
surfactant composition)
 IT 7782-44-7, Oxygen, processes
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study,
 unclassified); OCU (Occurrence, unclassified); REM (Removal or
 disposal); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC
 (Process)
 (reducing organic compds. and odor associated with food processing
 wastewater by pretreatment with enzyme-**surfactant**
 composition)

REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
 FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE
 IN THE RE FORMAT

L136 ANSWER 13 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:185880 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:209729

TITLE: **Detergent** composition having
 granular cyclodextrin

INVENTOR(S): Angell, Adrian John Waynforth; France, Paul
 Amaat

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 42 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001018163	A1	20010315	WO 2000-US22851	2000 0821
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
US 6881712	B2	20050419	US 2002-87316	2002 0301
US 2005143272	A1	20050630	US 2005-67878	2005 0228
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-152251P	P 1999 0903
			US 1999-152389P	P

1999
0903

US 1999-152395P P

1999
0903

WO 2000-US22851 A1

2000
0821

US 2002-87316 A3

2002
0301

- AB A laundry **detergent** product capable of **removing** **malodor** from laundered items during an automatic laundry washing process is characterized by: (a) cyclodextrin granules formed from a mixture of cyclodextrin powder, an inorg. compound (e.g., zeolite) and an **aqueous** medium, the cyclodextrin granules having a particle size in a range of about 100-1200 μ ; (b) a laundry **detergent** composition including a **surfactant**, a builder and an enzyme; and (c) the laundry **detergent** product being adapted to readily dissolve and disperse the cyclodextrin granules into a wash solution when the laundry **detergent** product is used in the above automatic laundry washing process, and wherein the cyclodextrin, when released into the above wash solution, has an odor loading factor of at least about 50.
- IC ICM C11D003-22
ICS C11D017-06; C11D011-00
- CC 46-5 (Surface Active Agents and **Detergents**)
- ST cyclodextrin zeolite laundry **detergent** compn
- IT **Detergent** builders
 Surfactants
 (composition containing; preparation of **detergent** composition having granular cyclodextrin)
- IT Aluminosilicates, uses
Carbonates, uses
Enzymes, uses
Phosphates, uses
Silicates, uses
Sulfates, uses
Zeolites (synthetic), uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (composition containing; preparation of **detergent** composition having granular cyclodextrin)
- IT **Detergents**
 (laundry, composition containing; preparation of **detergent** composition having granular cyclodextrin)
- IT Group IIIA element compounds
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (perborates, composition containing; preparation of **detergent** composition having granular cyclodextrin)
- IT Particles
 (preparation of **detergent** composition having granular cyclodextrin)
- IT 77-92-9, uses 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, polymers 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, polymers 7631-86-9, Silica, uses 9003-39-8, Poly(vinylpyrrolidone) 9004-32-4, Carboxymethylcellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, uses 9045-81-2, Polyvinyl pyridine N-oxide 14807-96-6, Talc, uses 25608-40-6, L-Aspartic acid homopolymer
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (composition containing; preparation of **detergent** composition having granular cyclodextrin)
- IT 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(preparation of **detergent** composition having granular
cyclodextrin)

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE
IN THE RE FORMAT

L136 ANSWER 14 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:351406 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:351944

TITLE: Spray containing amphoteric material to
reduce malodors

INVENTOR(S): Frismark, Jan; Kvernheim, Arne Lund; Saastad,
Ole Widar; Thomasson, Ronnie; Ulrichsen, Borre
Bengt; Archer, Fred

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sanodor A/S, Norway

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000029039	A1	20000525	WO 1999-IB1835	1999 1115
W: AU, CA, JP, NO, US RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2351625	AA	20000525	CA 1999-2351625	1999 1115
EP 1128852	A1	20010905	EP 1999-954282	1999 1115
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
NO 2001002373	A	20010713	NO 2001-2373	2001 0514
US 6703010	B1	20040309	US 2001-831936	2001 0514
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				GB 1998-24922 A 1998 1114
				GB 1998-24924 A 1998 1114
				GB 1999-16503 A 1999 0715
				GB 1999-16506 A 1999 0715
				GB 1999-21747 A 1999 0915

WO 1999-IB1835

W

1999

1115

- AB Powder compns. usable to **reduce malodors**, and powder formulations from which can be made **aqueous spray** compns. usable to **reduce malodors**, each comprise, as a major ingredient, amphoteric material, for example sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, or zinc oxide, together with one or more minor ingredients, in particular a drying agent, for example sodium sulfate. Other minor ingredients may be an ammonia-odor/sulfide-odor remover, for example ferrous sulfate or zinc sulfate, and an adsorbent, for example zeolite, in the case of a powder formulation; or a filler, for example potassium chloride, or an organic complexing agent, for example cyclodextrin, or a **surfactant**, in the case of a stock formulation.
- IC ICM A61L009-14
ICS A61L009-01; A01K001-015
- CC 59-4 (Air Pollution and Industrial Hygiene)
Section cross-reference(s): 60
- IT Zeolites (synthetic), uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(adsorbents; spray containing amphoteric material to **reduce malodors**)
- IT Amphoteric materials
Compost
Odor and Odorous substances
Surfactants
Textiles
(spray containing amphoteric material to **reduce malodors**)
- IT 99-96-7D, alkyl esters
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(Paraben, preservative; spray containing amphoteric material to **reduce malodors**)
- IT 7487-88-9, Magnesium sulfate, uses 7757-82-6, Sodium sulfate, uses 7778-80-5, Potassium sulfate, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(drying agent; spray containing amphoteric material to **reduce malodors**)
- IT 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(filler; spray containing amphoteric material to **reduce malodors**)
- IT 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(organic complexing agent; spray containing amphoteric material to **reduce malodors**)
- IT 1003-07-2, Isothiazolinone 3088-27-5D, Hydroxymethylamine, derivs. 7631-86-9, Silica, uses 98252-04-1
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(preservative; spray containing amphoteric material to **reduce malodors**)
- IT 144-55-8, Sodium bicarbonate, uses 298-14-6, Potassium bicarbonate 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses 7720-78-7, Ferrous sulfate 7733-02-0, Zinc sulfate 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(spray containing amphoteric material to **reduce malodors**)

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE
IN THE RE FORMAT

L136 ANSWER 15 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:751875 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:4269
 TITLE: Method for stabilizing (poly)alkylene glycol compounds and cleaning compositions containing them
 INVENTOR(S): Horiguchi, Yasunobu; Okano, Tomomichi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lion Corp., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11323386	A2	19991126	JP 1998-142356	1998 0508
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				JP 1998-142356 1998 0508

AB The stabilization of (poly)alkylene glycol compds. such as **surfactants** for use in **detergents**, **shampoos**, etc., can be attained by using radical scavengers, light stabilizers or/and active O scavengers, and through which, the discoloration of **detergents** containing them can be avoided. Thus, a 60% **aqueous** solution of a polyethylene glycol (mol. weight 1000) had HCHO content 0.1 ppm initially and 0.2 ppm after 2 wk at room temperature when containing 0.1% methoxyphenol, vs. 0.1 ppm and 77 ppm, resp., in the absence of the methoxyphenol.

IC ICM C11D001-72
 ICS A61K007-075; A61K007-50; C11D001-83; C11D010-06; C11D017-08

CC 46-6 (Surface Active Agents and **Detergents**)

ST antioxidant polyethylene glycol **detergent** compn;
 methoxyphenol stabilizer polyethylene glycol **detergent**;
 polyalkylene glycol stabilization radical scavenger; oxygen scavenger polyalkylene glycol stabilization; discoloration prevention polyalkylene glycol stabilization; **malodor prevention** polyalkylene glycol stabilization;
shampoo discoloration prevention **surfactant** antioxidant; light stabilizer polyalkylene glycol discoloration prevention

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
 Sulfonates
 RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use);
 USES (Uses)
 (cleaning composition; method for stabilizing (poly)alkylene glycol compds. and **detergents** containing them)

IT Betaines
 RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use);
 USES (Uses)
 (coco fatty acid compds., **surfactants**; method for stabilizing (poly)alkylene glycol compds. and **detergents** containing them)

IT Fatty acids, uses
 RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use);
 USES (Uses)
 (coco, amidopropylbetaine, **surfactants**; method for stabilizing (poly)alkylene glycol compds. and **detergents** containing them)

IT Fatty acids, uses
 RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use);
 USES (Uses)

- (coco, sodium salts, cleaning composition; method for stabilizing (poly)alkylene glycol compds. and **detergents** containing them)
- IT Antioxidants
 Detergents
 Light stabilizers
 Radical scavengers
 Stabilizing agents
 Surfactants
 (method for stabilizing (poly)alkylene glycol compds. and cleaning compns. containing them)
- IT Discoloration prevention
 (method for stabilizing (poly)alkylene glycol compds. and **detergents** containing them)
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
 RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use);
 USES (Uses)
 (**surfactants**; method for stabilizing (poly)alkylene glycol compds. and cleaning compns. containing them)
- IT 98-11-3D, Benzenesulfonic acid, alkyl derivs., sodium salts, uses
 98-11-3D, Benzenesulfonic acid, linear alkyl derivs., salts, uses
 1462-54-0, N-Lauryl β -alanine 4536-30-5, Lauryl ethoxylate
 9004-82-4 9064-14-6, Polypropylene glycol dodecyl ether
 25322-69-4, Polypropylene glycol
 RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use);
 USES (Uses)
 (cleaning composition; method for stabilizing (poly)alkylene glycol compds. and **detergents** containing them)
- IT 25322-68-3
 RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use);
 USES (Uses)
 (**surfactants**; method for stabilizing (poly)alkylene glycol compds. and cleaning compns. containing them)
- IT 111-42-2D, Diethanolamine, coco fatty acid amide,
 surfactants 10124-65-9, Potassium laurate 13429-27-1,
 Potassium myristate 32128-65-7, Polyoxyethylene octyldodecyl
 ether 144649-53-6, N-Lauroyl-N-methyl- β -alanine potassium
 salt
 RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use);
 USES (Uses)
 (**surfactants**; method for stabilizing (poly)alkylene glycol compds. and **detergents** containing them)
- IT 7664-93-9D, Sulfuric acid, esters, Na-salt, uses
 RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use);
 USES (Uses)
 (t; method for stabilizing (poly)alkylene glycol compds. and **detergents** containing them)

L136 ANSWER 16 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:147230 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:221472

TITLE: Odor control compositions comprising β -ketoester pro-fragrances

INVENTOR(S): Sivik, Mark Robert; Severns, John Cort; Hartman, Frederick Anthony; Trinh, Toan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 72 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 10

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 9807455	A1	19980226	WO 1997-US14614	1997 0819
W: BR, CA, CN, CZ, JP, MX, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2293395	AA	19980226	CA 1997-2293395	1997 0819
CA 2293395	C	20011211		
EP 921824	A1	19990616	EP 1997-937321	1997 0819
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
CN 1233281	A	19991027	CN 1997-198731	1997 0819
CN 1233282	A	19991027	CN 1997-198732	1997 0819
CN 1233283	A	19991027	CN 1997-198733	1997 0819
CN 1233284	A	19991027	CN 1997-198758	1997 0819
CN 1233947	A	19991103	CN 1997-198887	1997 0819
JP 2000516517	T2	20001212	JP 1998-510910	1997 0819
ES 2187807	T3	20030616	ES 1997-937323	1997 0819
ES 2194212	T3	20031116	ES 1997-937319	1997 0819
US 6100233	A	20000808	US 1999-242652	1999 0318
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-24117P	P 1996 0819
			WO 1997-US14614	W 1997 0819

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 128:221472

AB The present invention relates to a fragrance delivery system which comprises ≥ 1 β -ketoester pro-fragrances or pro-accords; the fragrance delivery system is used in stable, preferably clear, **aqueous** odor-absorbing compns. The malodor control compns. can be further characterized in that they may contain solubilized, uncomplexed cyclodextrin, and cyclodextrin-compatible antimicrobial actives, cyclodextrin-compatible **surfactants**, cyclodextrin-compatible humectants, or mixts. thereof. The **aqueous** odor-absorbing compns. are for use on inanimate surfaces, especially fabrics, and more specifically clothes, in order to restore and/or maintain freshness by **reducing** malodor without the need for washing or dry cleaning. Thus, 3,7-dimethyl-1,6-octadien-3-yl 3-(β -naphthyl)-3-oxopropionate (I) was prepared from linalyl acetate and 2-naphthoyl

- chloride. I was formulated with hydroxypropyl β -cyclodextrin, ZnCl₂, Silwet L 7600, perfume, and propylene glycol to give a malodor control composition
- IC ICM A61L009-01
ICS D06M013-224; C07C069-738; C07C069-716
- CC 62-5 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 23, 40, 46
- ST beta ketoester odor control compn; fragrance delivery system beta keto ester; clothing **malodor redn** beta ketoester; fabric **malodor redn** beta ketoester; profragrance compn beta ketoester
- IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(oxo, esters; β -ketoester-containing malodor control compns. for restoring or maintaining **freshness** of **fabrics** and clothes without laundering or dry cleaning)
- IT Polysiloxanes, uses
Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polyoxyalkylene-, **block**, **surfactant** for **malodor** control compns.; β -ketoester-containing malodor control compns. for restoring or maintaining **freshness** of **fabrics** and clothes without laundering or dry cleaning)
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(polysiloxane-, **block**, **surfactant** for **malodor** control compns.; β -ketoester-containing malodor control compns. for restoring or maintaining **freshness** of **fabrics** and clothes without laundering or dry cleaning)
- IT Odor and Odorous substances
(β -ketoester pro-fragrances; β -ketoester-containing malodor control compns. for restoring or maintaining **freshness** of **fabrics** and clothes without laundering or dry cleaning)
- IT Deodorization
Surfactants
Textiles
(β -ketoester-containing malodor control compns. for restoring or maintaining **freshness** of **fabrics** and clothes without laundering or dry cleaning)
- IT Perfumes
(β -ketoesters; β -ketoester-containing malodor control compns. for restoring or maintaining **freshness** of **fabrics** and clothes without laundering or dry cleaning)
- IT 27154-83-2D, derivs.
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(anionic **surfactant** for malodor control compns.; β -ketoester-containing malodor control compns. for restoring or maintaining **freshness** of **fabrics** and clothes without laundering or dry cleaning)
- IT 74-88-4, Methyl iodide, reactions 78-70-6, Linalool 80-26-2 100-07-2, p-Methoxybenzoyl chloride 100-44-7, Benzyl chloride, reactions 115-95-7, Linalyl acetate 122-04-3, p-Nitrobenzoyl chloride 674-82-8, Diketene 764-85-2, Nonanoyl chloride 879-18-5, 1-Naphthoyl chloride 2243-83-6, 2-Naphthoyl chloride 2528-61-2, Heptanoyl chloride 3681-71-8 30385-25-2, Dihydromyrcenol 50816-18-7 53767-93-4, 2,6-Dimethyl-7-octen-2-yl acetate 88969-41-9, Dihydromyrcenyl acetate
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(starting material; β -ketoester-containing malodor control compns. for restoring or maintaining **freshness** of

fabrics and clothes without laundering or dry cleaning)

IT 106392-12-5, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide block copolymer
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (surfactant for malodor control compns.;
 β -ketoester-containing malodor control compns. for restoring
 or maintaining freshness of fabrics and
 clothes without laundering or dry cleaning)

IT 25456-03-5P 203174-46-3P, 3,7-Dimethyl-1,6-octadien-3-yl
 3-(β -naphthyl)3-oxopropionate 203174-48-5P,
 2,6-Dimethyl-7-octen-2-yl 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)3-oxopropionate
 203174-50-9P, 2,6-Dimethyl-7-octen-2-yl 3-(4-nitrophenyl)-3-
 oxopropionate 203174-52-1P, 2,6-Dimethyl-7-octen-2-yl
 3-(β -naphthyl)-3-oxopropionate 203174-54-3P 203174-56-5P
 203174-58-7P, 3,7-Dimethyl-1,6-octadien-3-yl 3-(α -naphthyl)-
 3-oxopropionate 203174-60-1P 203174-62-3P 203174-68-9P
 203174-71-4P 203174-73-6P 203174-74-7P 203174-77-0P
 203174-78-1P 203260-01-9P 203516-69-2P 204076-05-1P
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); IMF (Industrial
 manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL
 (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (β -ketoester-containing malodor control compns. for restoring
 or maintaining freshness of fabrics and
 clothes without laundering or dry cleaning)

IT 7585-39-9D, β -Cyclodextrin, hydroxypropyl and Me ethers
 10016-20-3D, α -Cyclodextrin, hydroxypropyl ethers
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (β -ketoester-containing malodor control compns. for restoring
 or maintaining freshness of fabrics and
 clothes without laundering or dry cleaning)

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
 FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE
 IN THE RE FORMAT

L136 ANSWER 17 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:371913 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:36364
 TITLE: Aqueous metal cleaner with reduced
 odor and its use
 INVENTOR(S): Dunn, Steven; Winston, Anthony E.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Church and Dwight Co., Inc., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 44 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9609368	A1	19960328	WO 1995-US8488	1995 0705
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ, VN RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2200750	AA	19960328	CA 1995-2200750	1995 0705
CA 2200750	C	20050913		
AU 9530034	A1	19960409	AU 1995-30034	

1995
0705

EP 782611 A1 19970709 EP 1995-926186

1995
0705

EP 782611 B1 20030305
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC,
NL, PT, SE

AT 233805 E 20030315 AT 1995-926186

1995
0705

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1994-311254 A

1994
0923

WO 1995-US8488 W

1995
0705

AB A metal cleaning composition useful in **aqueous** solution comprises an alkalinity-providing agent and a combination of **surfactants** comprising an ethoxylated thiol **surfactant** and a nitrogen-containing **surfactant** which reduces the odor of the thiol-containing **surfactant**. The low-foaming **aqueous** cleaning solns. of this invention are particularly useful in metal parts washers in which the cleaning solution can be filtered and reused in the parts washer. Thus, a composition of water 78.2, NaHCO₃ 7.36, K₂CO₃ 1.96, Na₂CO₃ 1.60, Alcosperse 408 0.38, Monatropo 1250 6.00, Alcodet 260 3.00, and LP-100 alkylpyrrolidone 1.50% was **less malodorous** than a composition without I.

IC ICM C11D003-26
ICS C11D003-28; C11D003-30; C11D003-32; C11D003-34; C11D003-10

CC 46-6 (Surface Active Agents and **Detergents**)

ST amide deodorant ethoxylated thiol **surfactant**; cleaning compn reusable low odor

IT Deodorants
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(in **aqueous** metal cleaners with reduced odor)

IT **Detergents**
(cleaning compns., **aqueous**, with reduced odor)

IT Amines, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(coco alkyl, ethoxylated, in **aqueous** metal cleaners with reduced odor)

IT Thiols, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(ethoxylated, in **aqueous** metal cleaners with reduced odor)

IT Amides, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(fatty, N-(hydroxyethyl), ethoxylated, in **aqueous** metal cleaners with reduced odor)

IT **Surfactants**
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(nonionic, in **aqueous** metal cleaners with reduced odor)

IT 60-35-5, Acetamide, uses 79-10-7D, 2-Propenoic acid, polymers 144-55-8, Sodium bicarbonate, uses 497-19-8, Sodium carbonate, uses 584-08-7, Potassium carbonate 14047-60-0, Monatropo 1250 29132-58-9, Acrylic acid-maleic acid copolymer 133687-11-3, Polytergent CS 1 177933-72-1, Alcosperse 408 177933-74-3, BJ 76

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(in **aqueous** metal cleaners with reduced odor)

IT 2687-94-7, N-Octylpyrrolidone 13081-34-0, Polyethylene glycol mono(dodecylthio)ether 31799-71-0, Ethomid O 17 34398-01-1, Neodol 1-9

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(in aqueous metal cleaners with reduced odor)

L136 ANSWER 18 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:318946 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:346594

TITLE: Freshness composition for reducing
malodor impression on articles

INVENTOR(S): Trinh, Toan; Cappel, Jerome Paul; Geis, Philip
Anthony; Hollingshead, Judith Ann; McCarty,
Mark Lee; Swartley, Donald Marion; Wahl, Errol
Hoffman; Zwerdling, Susan Schmaedecke

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9604940	A1	19960222	WO 1995-US10210	1995 0810
W: AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, FI, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LV, MD, MG, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ, VN RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 5939060	A	19990817	US 1995-369845	1995 0106
AU 9532429	A1	19960307	AU 1995-32429	1995 0810
EP 774980	A1	19970528	EP 1995-928814	1995 0810
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
BR 9508569	A	19971223	BR 1995-8569	1995 0810
JP 10503958	T2	19980414	JP 1995-507512	1995 0810
RU 2149025	C1	20000520	RU 1997-104050	1995 0810
CZ 289396	B6	20020116	CZ 1997-401	1995 0810
EP 1232761	A1	20020821	EP 2002-9422	1995 0810
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE				
US 5663134	A	19970902	US 1995-543350	1995 1016
US 5670475	A	19970923	US 1996-617949	1996 0313

US 5783544	A	19980721	US 1997-834611	1997 0414
US 6077318	A	20000620	US 1997-898215	1997 0722
US 6248135	B1	20010619	US 1999-416092	1999 1012
US 2001044392	A1	20011122	US 2001-883418	2001 0618
US 6451065	B2	20020917		
US 2003005522	A1	20030109	US 2002-222519	2002 0816
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1994-289731	A 1994 0812
			US 1994-289970	A 1994 0812
			US 1994-289991	A 1994 0812
			US 1995-369845	A 1995 0106
			EP 1995-928814	A3 1995 0810
			WO 1995-US10210	W 1995 0810
			US 1995-543350	A3 1995 1016
			US 1996-617949	A1 1996 0313
			US 1997-898215	A1 1997 0722
			US 1999-416092	A1 1999 1012
			US 2001-883418	A1 2001 0618

AB A sprayable aqueous composition for restoring freshness to clothing and other surfaces without the need for dry cleaning/washing comprises .apprx.0.01-1% perfume, optionally, .apprx.0.1-5% water-soluble cyclodextrin, .apprx.0.1-10% water-soluble metallic salt, and .apprx.0-3% solubilizing aid. The composition is essentially free of any material that would soil or stain fabric

and contains .1torsim.5% of low mol. weight monohydric alcs. The composition releases addnl. perfume fragrance upon rewetting, e.g. under conditions of perspiration. Perfumes with partitioning coefficient (Clog P values) <3, e.g. benzyl salicylate, benzyl acetate, etc. mixts., do not need alc. solvent and perfume with Clog P >3 are solubilized with solubilizing aid.

- IC ICM A61L009-01
ICS A61L009-14
- CC 46-4 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
- ST ester perfume freshness compn clothing; freshness compn sprayable; malodor reducing sprayable compn; odor masking sprayable compn; absorbent odor aq sprayable compn
- IT **Surfactants**
(solubilizing aid; sprayable aqueous freshness composition of perfume containing)
- IT Odor and Odorous substances
(sprayable aqueous freshness composition of perfume for reducing/masking)
- IT Household furnishings
Textiles
(sprayable aqueous freshness composition of perfume for reducing/masking odor on)
- IT 7585-39-9D, β -Cyclodextrin, derivative 10016-20-3, α -Cyclodextrin 17465-86-0, γ -Cyclodextrin
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(carrier; sprayable aqueous freshness composition of perfume containing)
- IT 527-09-3, Copper gluconate 1344-67-8, Copper chloride 4468-02-4, Zinc gluconate 7344-42-5, Zinc maleate 7646-85-7, Zinc chloride, uses 7733-02-0, Zinc sulfate 16039-53-5, Zinc lactate 16283-36-6, Zinc salicylate
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(odor control agent; sprayable aqueous freshness composition of perfume containing)
- IT 60-12-8, Phenyl ethyl alcohol 77-53-2, Cedrol 78-70-6, Linalool 80-54-6 91-64-5, Coumarin 93-08-3, Methyl β -naphthyl ketone 97-53-0, Eugenol 97-54-1, Isoeugenol 98-55-5, α -Terpineol 99-86-5, α -Terpinene 100-52-7, Benzaldehyde, uses 101-86-0, Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde 103-45-7 103-95-7 104-61-0 106-22-9 106-24-1, Geraniol 106-25-2, Nerol 107-75-5, Hydroxycitronellal 115-95-7, Linalyl acetate 118-58-1, Benzyl salicylate 119-61-9, Benzophenone, uses 121-32-4, Ethyl vanillin 121-33-5, Vanillin 123-11-5, Anisic aldehyde, uses 134-20-3, Methyl anthranilate 138-87-4, β -Terpineol 140-11-4, Benzyl acetate 151-05-3, Dimethylbenzyl carbonyl acetate 470-82-6, Eucalyptol 1222-05-5, Galaxolide 2050-08-0, Amyl salicylate 2630-39-9, Methyl dihydro jasmonate 3681-71-8, cis-3-Hexenyl acetate 18479-57-7, Tetrahydromyrcenol 23495-12-7, Phenoxy ethyl propionate 53219-21-9, Dihydromyrcenol 130066-44-3, Lyr al 156914-70-4, Koavone 171102-41-3
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(sprayable aqueous freshness composition of perfume containing)

L136 ANSWER 19 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:591448 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:191448
TITLE: Processing of heat development photosensitive materials
INVENTOR(S): Hirai, Hiroyuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co Ltd, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	
JP 06082990	A2	19940325	JP 1992-238284	1992 0907

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

JP 1992-238284
1992
0907

AB The title materials, containing a photosensitive Ag halide, a reducing agent, and a binder on a support, are heat-treated in the presence of externally supplied water containing ≥ 1 selected from cationic and amphoteric **surfactants**, chlorohexidine salts, and polyhexamethylenebiguanidine salts to form images. When a small quantity of water is repeatedly used, the occurrence of a turbidity and **bad smell** is **prevented**, and high quality images without white voids are obtained. Thus, an imagewise exposed toner film was treated with an **aqueous** solution containing Lebon 15 (Na alkylldiaminoethyl glycine) and heat-developed with a copy paper to give a high quality image.

IC ICM G03C005-58

ICS G03C008-36; G03C008-40

CC 74-7 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

ST heat development photosensitive material processing;
surfactant processing soln photothermog copying;
chlorohexidine processing soln photothermog copying;
polyhexamethylenebiguanidine processing soln photothermog copying

IT Photothermographic copying
(processing method of, using water containing **surfactants**
and chlorohexazine salt or polyhexamethylenebiguanidine salt)

IT **Surfactants**
(processing solution containing, of photothermog. copying paper)

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses

RL: USES (Uses)

(alkylbenzylidimethyl, chlorides, **surfactant**,
processing solution containing, of photothermog. copying paper)

IT 6843-97-6, Lebon 15

RL: USES (Uses)

(**surfactant**, processing solution containing, of
photothermog. copying paper)

L136 ANSWER 20 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:167933 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:167933

TITLE: purification of **surfactants** by
membrane filtration

INVENTOR(S): Abe, Shigemitsu; Nagano, Yoshimi; Takeuchi,
Makoto

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ajinomoto KK, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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JP 05317654	A2	19931203	JP 1991-132304	1991

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

JP 1991-132304

0322

1991

0322

AB **Aqueous** solns. of micellized **surfactants** are
purified and concentrated with ultrafiltration membranes having
fractionation mol. weight 500-1000,000. Low-mol.weight compds. and
malodorous substances are **removed**.

IC ICM B01D061-14

ICA B01F017-00

CC 48-1 (Unit Operations and Processes)

ST **surfactant** soln concn purifn membrane filtration

IT **Surfactants**
(micellized, **aqueous** solns. of, concentration and purification of, by
membrane filtration)

=>